THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 2. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposit ions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the decline or change of life. ☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, called Head Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his article will rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

OR TO

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other!

THIRD EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Rapid and Brilliant Movements of the Prussians.

They Occupy Saxony, Hanover, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, and Nassau.

The Cities of Dresden, Hanover, and Cassel Captured.

Elector of Hesse-Cassel Taken Prisoner.

Several Encounters Between Prussians, Austrians, and Federals.

Junction of the Saxon and Hanoverian Armies with the Austrians.

Concentration of a Federal Army at Frankfort.

Advance of the Prussians into Bohemia.

Manifestoes of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE GERMAN WAR.

Prussia issued a formal declaration of war against Austria on the 18th of June. War had also been formally declared by Prussia against Saxony. Diplomatic relations between Prussia and Bavaria were suspended on the 18th and the respective Ministers had received their passports. The French Ambassador is here to look after Prussian interests at Vienna and Munich.

HOSTILITIES IN SAXONY, SILESIA, AND BOHEMIA.

The Prussians occupied Dresden on the 18th of June.

A telegram from Dresden of June 16 says:—The Prussian troops entered Saxony last night from the north, near Borsch a, in addition to their invasion across the eastern and western frontiers. The King has issued a proclamation, addressed to his faithful people in which he relies upon their loyal co-operation in the present emergency. His Majesty left here this morning to join the army, accompanied by Baron Buest and the Minister of War.

"It is officially stated that in rejecting the Prussian ultimatum which demanded the reduct on of the army to a peace footing, Baron von Buest justified the mobilization of the Saxon troops by referring to the resolutions of the Federal Diet. In reply to the point of the ultimatum relating to the elections for a Parliament simultaneously in Saxony and Prussia, Baron Buest declared that a German Parliament could not be convoked by any single Government. The King of Saxony approved the motives for the rejection of the ultimatum on the ground of his duties as a member of the Con federation."

A despatch from Vienna of June 18 says:—"Hundreds of Saxon inhabitants are flying into Bohemia. The Prussians are forcibly enrolling men up to forty years of age."

THE PRUSSIANS IN HANOVER.

The Prussians entered the capital of Hanover on June 17.

General Manteuffel, at the head of the Prussian troops entered Luneburg in Hanover, on June 18. The Prussians are reported to have cut off the communications of the Hanoverian army, and rendered its junction with the Austro-Federal Corps impossible. The Prussian Colonel Cranach arrived at Stade June 18, and disarmed the garrison, dismissing them to their homes. He took possession of 21 guns and numerous mortars, rifles, and other war material. Berlin journals assert that the Hanoverian treasure has been sent to England.

HANOVER, June 19.—General von Manteuffel is the chief commander of the Prussian troops in Hanover. He will take all necessary administrative measures in the capacity of Prussian Commissioner.

LUNEBERG, June 19—Upon entering upon Hanoverian territory General Manteuffel issued the following proclamation:—

"His Majesty, the King of Prussia, has for weeks past endeavored to settle the questions pending with Hanover.

"These efforts having failed, the security of Prussia demands that no enemies shall remain in the rear of the army. The King requires the disbandment of all the Hanoverian troops in excess of a peace footing, and it is only by this step that Hanover can be spared the sufferings of war. Until that is effected, Hanover is considered as belligerent.

"I do not come as an enemy to the inhabitants. Private property will be strictly respected, and discipline will be maintained among the Prussian troops. It is for you to meet us in a friendly manner."

THE PRUSSIANS IN HESSE-CASSEL, HESSE-DARMSTADT, AND NASSAU.

A telegram from Cassel of June 17 says:—"The Prussians have arrived at Giessen, on the Hesse-Darmstadt frontier and a regiment of Prussian hussars have marched to Marburg in Hesse Cassel. The Prussians entered Cassel June 18. The Elector is at Frankfort. The 8th Federal Army Corps is following closely on the track of the Prussians to Marburg in Electoral Hesse. Large bodies of Federal troops are marching north. It is stated that the Prussians have occupied Wiesbaden. A slight encounter took place between some Austrian and Prussian cavalry on the Kumburg road. The Prussians retreated. Marienthal, Ostritz and Leuba are occupied by two Prussian regiments of infantry and one of hussars, and Bernstadt by two regiments of cavalry."

A telegram from Cologne of June 18, says:—Hostilities have commenced between the Prussians and the Federal army.

The 4th Darmstadt Infantry Regiment has been almost annihilated by the Prussians at Friedberg, between Frankfort and Giessen. Large bodies of Federal troops are massed at Mayence and Frankfort, where the Wurtemberg contingent will arrive to-night.

STRASBURG, June 19.—A demonstration against the Prussian policy took place on Sunday at Carlsruhe. Baden troops have gone to Frankfort.

FRANKFORT ON THE-MAIN, June 19.—From 30,000 to 40,000 Federal troops are assembled before this city.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says:—A private despatch announces that an engagement has taken place between the Hessians and Prussians near Frankfort. The latter gained the advantage and continued their march, after having secured possession of the railway.

BERLIN, June 19.—The Prussian telegraph station at Homburg has been forcibly seized by Darmstadt soldiers. This act has been declared by Prussia to be a violation of international law and the seizure of Hesse Darmstadt, at Berlin, has consequently received his passports, with a summons to leave the Prussian capital.

HARBURG, June 19.—Information has been forwarded to General von Manteuffel from Brunswick that a demonstration has taken place in that town against the Government on account of its having refused to accede to a treaty of neutrality against Prussia.

BAVARIA AND WURTEMBERG.

A telegram from Cologne of June 17 says:—Telegraphic communication between Cologne and the north of Germany has been cut off as also between Nuremberg and the Bavarian frontier. Her opponents deceive them elves if they imagine Prussia to be paralyzed by dissensions at home. Before the enemy has disappear, and all, hitherto opposed to one another stand henceforth united in triumph or misfortune.

The most significant point in the fact that Prussia, in concert with England, France, and Russia, has made a final effort to effect a peaceful settlement, and proceeds:—

We are compelled to fight for existence. We must go forth to battle for life or death against those who wish to humiliate the Prussia of the great Elector Frederick and of the war of independence. If God give us the victory we shall be strong enough to reunite more firmly and more prosperously those loosened ties of Germany which they who tear the right and the power of the national spirit have torn asunder.

COUNT BISMARK'S DECLARATION.

BERLIN June 18.—On the 16th inst. the Prussian Government delivered a special protest to all the German courts, declaring all proceedings which either one or several of the German Governments might take in accordance with the orders of the so-called Federal Diet to be null and void.

This protest was despatched simultaneously with the Prussian declaration to foreign Governments respecting the late st ps of Prussia in Saxony, Hanover, and Hesse-Cassel.

"The Austrians have interrupted all lines of communication on the side of the Po and Mincio.

"General Marmora and the King left Florence to join the army.

"General Angioletti, Minister of Marine has left to take command of his division.

"Garibaldi has arrived at Bergamo to inspect several battalions of volunteers and Bersaglieri. He met with an enthusiastic reception.

"It is believed that the organization of the new Ministry will be officially announced to the Chamber as soon as hostilities have commenced.

"The Senate has approved the bill for a monetary convention between Italy, France, Belgium, and Switzerland. The debate on the financial bills has commenced in the Senate."

PRUSSIAN SUBSIDY TO ITALY.

VIENNA, June 18.—The Vienna papers publish intelligence from Berne stating that a subsidy sent by the Prussian Government to Italy, consisting of 130,000,000 francs in gold packed in casks, has passed through this city en route for Florence.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

Oldenburg and Anhalt have officially notified their withdrawal from the Germanic Confederation.

Baden declines to take active part in the hostilities against Prussia.

PARIS, June 16.—It is asserted that the recent proceedings of the Federal Diet have determined several powers dignitaries of the Vienna treaty of 1815 to declare that in their opinion, articles 54 and 63 of that treaty, which form part of European international law, have been violated.

FRANKFORT, June 16.—Prince Charles of Bavaria will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army.

An extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet has been held here for the purpose of immediately deciding upon a motion brought forward by the Saxon representative, that in consequence of the entry of the Prussians into Saxony, Austria and Bavaria be requested to adopt, without delay, the measures necessitated by this act of violence.

FRANKFORT, June 17.—In yesterday's sitting of the Federal Diet the Saxon motion requesting assistance against the Prussian invasion was adopted by 10 against 6 votes, and the Austrian and Bavarian representatives declared their Governments ready to carry the resolution into effect. Baden voted with the majority. The Minister-President announced that Austria guaranteed the territory of all the States which remained faithful to the Confederation.

The representative of Luxemburg announced that the Netherlands would remain neutral in the coming conflict. This decision was protested against by the President. He also declared that she would side with Austria under all circumstances. Yesterday afternoon the Federal (Bavarian) garrison in this town occupied the railway station, and took possession of the Prussian telegraph office.

THE MANIFESTOES.

Royal Indictments and Popular Proclamations.

AUSTRIA AGAINST PRUSSIA.

The following are the most important passages of an Imperial manifesto to the Austrian people, issued in Vienna. It says:—

On the northern and southern frontiers of the empire are arrayed the armies of two allied enemies of Austria, with the intention of shaking the foundation of her position as a European power. To neither of them has Austria given any cause for war. The preservation of the blessings of peace to the people of Austria has always been regarded by me as one of the first and most sacred of my duties as sovereign, and one I have always considered myself bound faithfully to fulfil. But one of the hostile powers deems no pretext necessary to justify its lust for the plunder of a portion of the Austrian monarchy. In the eyes of that power a favorable opportunity is sufficient cause for war. Two years ago we were allied with Prussia and a part of my beloved Austrian army was drawn to the coast of the North Sea in company with the Prussian troops (against whom we are now arrayed as enemies) to preserve rights accorded by treaty to protect a threatened German nationality, to confine the misery of an unavoidable war to its narrowest limits, and to obtain a lasting guarantee of peace necessary for the welfare of Austria, Germany and Europe. Austria built no conquests, and bears no part of the blame for the sad list of unhappy complications which had Prussia's intentions been equally disinterested, would never have arisen, and which have been brought about for the accomplishment of selfish objects, and are, therefore, not susceptible of a peaceful solution by my Government.

The manifesto then mentions the course of the negotiations for the preservation of peace which were carried on first with Prussia and subsequent y with the other great powers. The latter are declared to have failed because the former would not recognize and accept the condition made by Austria, that European public law and existing treaties should form the basis of the mediatory efforts to be made by the conference. A proof was hereby given that the deliberations would never have led to the preservation of peace.

The manifesto then enumerates the acts of violence committed by Prussia, viz:—The entry of her troops into Holstein, the dissolution of the estates convoked by the Imperial Governor of the Duchy, and the movement by which the Prussian troops, ten times superior in number, forced the Austrians to retire. It further declares that Prussia set under the ban of German unity by her arbitrary secession from the Confederation, and by proceeding with military force against the sovereigns who remained true to the Bund.

The following is the text of the concluding portion of the manifesto:—

"There are, the most fatal of wars, a war of Germans against Germans, has become unavoidable. For all he misery which it will entail upon families, districts, and countries, I make those who have provoked it answerable before the tribunal of posterity and of the Almighty and Eternal God. I advance to the conflict with that confidence which is afforded by the cause, with the consciousness of the power which exists in a great empire where Prince and people are penetrated with but one and the same thought—namely, the rights of Austria—and with fresh and unfailing courage at the sight of my armed and valiant sons, who form a barrier against which the power of Austria's enemies will be shattered as well as at the sight of my faithful peoples, who look up to me, united self sacrificing, and resolved. But one feeling pervades the inhabitants of my kingdoms and provinces—that of cohesion of strength in their unity, of indignation at an unprecedented violation of right. It daily pains me that the work of coming to an understanding upon the question of the internal constitution of the empire should not have been sufficiently far advanced to allow of the representatives of all my peoples rallying around my throne at this serious but elevating moment. I am for the present deprived of this support; but, on the other hand, my duty as sovereign is all the more clear and my resolution be more firm to secure the constitution to my empire for all future time. In this conflict we shall not be alone. The princes and peoples of Germany are aware of the danger which threatens their liberty and independence, and not only ourselves but also our German brethren of the Confederation are in arms for the security of those objects which all nat ons are bound to defend. We have been absolutely forced to take up arms. Since, then, in the midst of the work of peace which had undertaken, with the view to lay the basis of a Constitution which should consolidate the unity of the whole Empire and its position as a great power, my sovereign duties have compelled me to place the entire army upon a war footing, we have taken up arms, and now we must not and will not lay them down until we have secured Austria and our Confederate German States their free internal development and their rightful position in Europe. Our confidence and our hopes are based upon our unity and strength, but not upon them alone. They are placed in a higher power—the Omnipotent and Just God, whom my house has always served, and who never abandons those who firmly rely upon His justice. Him will I beseech for help and victory, and I call upon my people to join with me in my prayer.

PRUSSIA AGAINST AUSTRIA.

The Prussian Government despatched on June 15 to foreign courts an official statement of recent events, in which it makes the following declaration:—After the decision in the Diet on the 14th instant, by which the Confederation was broken up and Prussia threatened with war, the law of self-preserva ion compelled Prussia to secure herself against the action of neighboring States. On the 15th inst. she, therefore, the Government offered Saxony, Hanover, and Electoral Hesse a conditional alliance. The offer was refused, and as Prussia's geographical position does not allow her to tolerate in those States open or concealed hostility while she is engaged in war in another direction, the Prussians have crossed the frontiers of those three countries in order to prevent our being cut off in the rear while defending ourselves against Austria.

KING WILLIAM TO THE PRUSSIAN PEOPLE.

BERLIN June 19.—The manifesto of King William to the Prussian people has been issued to-day, the principal passages of which are as follows:—

"The hopes that an alliance based upon mutual esteem, and fur hering the prosperity and power of Germany, would issue from the Austrian and Prussian brotherhood in arms, have been deceived. Austria has not considered Prussia as her neutral ally, but as a hostile rival, and has, therefore, drawn the federal princes into a breach of the Confederation. The humiliation of Prussia and the watchword of her enemies, but the spirit of 1813 lives in the Prussian people. Her opponents deceive them elves if they imagine Prussia to be paralyzed by dissensions at home. Before the enemy has disappear, and all, hitherto opposed to one another stand henceforth united in triumph or misfortune.

The most significant point in the fact that Prussia, in concert with England, France, and Russia, has made a final effort to effect a peaceful settlement, and proceeds:—

We are compelled to fight for existence. We must go forth to battle for life or death against those who wish to humiliate the Prussia of the great Elector Frederick and of the war of independence. If God give us the victory we shall be strong enough to reunite more firmly and more prosperously those loosened ties of Germany which they who tear the right and the power of the national spirit have torn asunder.

COUNT BISMARK'S DECLARATION.

BERLIN June 18.—On the 16th inst. the Prussian Government delivered a special protest to all the German courts, declaring all proceedings which either one or several of the German Governments might take in accordance with the orders of the so-called Federal Diet to be null and void.

This protest was despatched simultaneously with the Prussian declaration to foreign Governments respecting the late st ps of Prussia in Saxony, Hanover, and Hesse-Cassel.

Count Bismarck has addressed the following despatch to the Prussian representatives abroad:—

I have to communicate to your Excellency an event by which existing European law will be essentially altered.

The Federal Diet at Frankfort in its sitting of yesterday (the 14th inst.), resolved by 9 out of 16 votes upon the mobilization of the entire Federal army with the exception of the Prussian contingent. Austria, who has a ready broken off diplomatic relations with us, and whose military forces have menaced our frontier for the last three months, had proposed this measure on the 11th June, on the ground of a pretended interference with her possession in Holstein. The Austrian representative speaking at the same time to article 19 of the final action of Vienna, of the 8th June, 1820.

Article 19 of the Vienna Final act, which was put forth as the ground of this hostile proceeding, forms, as is well known only the starting point for the legal steps prescribed by the subsequent articles for adjusting differences between members of the Confederation when they come within the constitutional competency of the Diet, and for which the regulations for Federal execution contain the further instructions.

The arraying of a Federal army against a member of the Confederation, as resolved upon in accordance with the Austrian motion, and based on the military constitution of the Bund, is in contradiction with the aim and spirit, of the Bund as well as with the text of the Federal act, especially Art. 2 and Art 11 (last paragraph), which form Arts 54 and 63 of the Congress act of Vienna of the 9th of June 1815, and are as follows:—

Art. 54. Le but de cette Confederation est le maintien de la surete exterieure et interieure de l'Allemagne, de l'incependance et de l'inviolabilite des etats confederes.

Art. 63. (alinea 3). Les etats confederes s engagent de meme a ne se faire la guerre sous aucun pretexte, et a ne point poursuivre leurs differends par la force des armes, mais a les soumettre a la Diete. Celle-ci, essaiera moyen nant une commission la voie de la mediation. Si elle ne reussit pas et qu'une sentence juridique devient necessaire, il y sera pourvu par une jugement Austreral (Austragal Instanz) bien organize auquel les parties litigantes se soumettront sans appel.

The anti-Federal motion of Austria being, Prussia's protest notwithstanding, not only brought under discussion but also raised to the condition of a resolution of the Federal Assembly by the small majority above mentioned, the King's envoy, in the name of his Majesty, announced the dissolution of the Federal Pact by a formal declaration to the Diet, and after this act immediately withdrew from the assembly, in which the majority of envoys represented States that had already previously combined in measures hostile to Prussia.

It is now the duty of the King's Government to announce in a formal manner the violation of the Federal treaty, of which the stipulations have lost all validity to those powers who, by signing the Vienna Congress act of the 9th of June 1815, or subsequently giving their adherence thereto, have become contounders of the Federal treaty, even though they have given no guarantee for its maintenance.

I have, therefore, the honor to instruct your Excellency to communicate by copy the contents of this despatch to——

BISMARK.

BERLIN, June 25, 1866.

THE PRUSSIAN CONSERVATIVES.

The chiefs of the conservative party and the party of progress have formed an association in this city to assist the Prussian troops in the field with money, provisions, and medical aid. They have issued a common appeal to the parties to co-operate with them in relieving the severe labors of the soldiers serving the Fatherland in the field.

The signatures to the appeal include those of Herren Wagner, Bentner, Mommsen, Twesten, Virchow, and Unruh.

PRUSSIAN PROCLAMATION TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

BERLIN, June 16.—The following proclamation has been issued by the Prussian Government to the German people:—

After the Germanic Confederation has disgraced and promoted for half a century, not the unity, but the disunion of Germany, has thereby long since lost the confidence of the nation, and been regarded by foreign nations as a guarantee for the continuance of German weakness and want of strength, it was to have been misapplied in the last few days to call on Germany under arms against a member of the Confederation which had taken the first decisive step for the satisfaction of the national demands by proclaiming the convocation of a German Parliament. All support, all ground, even all plausible pretext, is wanting in the Federal constitution for the war aroused by Austria against Prussia. By the resolution of June 14, in which the majority of the members of the Confederation determined to arm for war against Prussia, the breach of the Confederation is completed, and the ancient federal relations are torn asunder. Nothing remains but the basis of confederation—the living unity of the German nation—and it is the duty of the Governments and of the people to give new expression, instinct with love and power, to that unity.

Upon Prussia is incumbent therewith the duty of defense of her independence threatened by that action, and the arrangement of new combinations. While the Prussian people exert its entire strength for the fulfilment of that duty it at the same time displays the determination to take up the defense of the national development of Germany, hitherto forcibly obstructed in individual interests, by this sense immediate parties. The dissolution of the Confederation, Prussia offered the Governments a new union upon the simple terms of mutual protection and participation in the national efforts. She required nothing but security for peace, and for that purpose the immediate convocation of the Parliament.

Her hopes for the fulfilment of this just and moderate demand have been deceived. The offer of Prussia is rejected, and she has thereby been compelled to proceed in accordance with the duty of self-preservation. At such a moment she cannot suffer enemies or doubtful friends upon and between her frontiers.

While the Prussian troops press to the frontiers they do not come as enemies of the population. Whose independence Prussia respects, and with whose representatives she hopes to deliberate in the German National Assembly upon the future fortunes of the German fatherland.

May the German people, looking towards this lofty aim, meet with confidence, and assist to promote and secure the peaceful development of the common country.

The above proclamation is to be distributed by the Prussian troops in the German territories into which they will advance.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT THE FEDERAL DIET.

The following is the text of the declaration by the Prussian representative at the Federal Diet after the acceptance of the Austrian motion for the mobilization of the Federal army. Notwithstanding that the Prussian envoy made protest in the name of his Government against all discussion of the Austrian motion, the Federal Assembly has nevertheless proceeded to vote its adoption. The envoy has now to fulfill the serious duty of acquainting the Diet with the resolution in his Government a fer that vote deems it necessary to adopt in the face of the rights and interests of the Prussian monarchy, and its position in Germany. It is the firm conviction of the King's Government that the act of introducing the motion proposed by the Austrian Government is of itself indubitably and plainly opposed to the federal constitution, and must, therefore be considered by Prussia as a breach of the confederation. Federal law acknowledges only one process of execution with regard to members of the Confederation, for which settled forms and conditions are prescribed. The mobilization of the federal army against a member of the Confederation is as foreign to the federal constitution as every illegal or contrary part of the Diet with any one of the Governments in the Federation is opposed to the rules of the executive procedure. The position of Austria in Holstein is moreover not placed under the protection of the Federal treaties, as his Majesty the King of Austria cannot be considered as a member of the Diet for the Duchy of Holstein. For these reasons the King's Government has abstained from entering in any way upon the actual discussion of the motion, although it would have been easy to repel the reproach that Prussia intended a breach of the peace, and to throw the accusation back upon Austria. The King's Cabinet consider that the only legal and admissible procedure was for the Diet to reject the motion at the outset on account of its illegal character. Looking at the Federal ties which have hitherto existed, the King's Government can only most deeply regret that this formal demand upon his part has not been complied with by its sederal allies.

For three months the most powerful member of the Confederation has been arming against Prussia for the purpose of self-redress, in contravention of the Federal Constitution and his circumstance has deeply shaken the confidence of Prussia in the protection the Confederation has guaranteed to each of its members.

The appeal of the Federal Government to the Confederation and its members for the protection of Prussia against an arbitrary attack from Austria having only resulted in armaments of other Federal Governments without explaining as to their object. The King's Government could only regard its stay at home abroad—which according to article two of the Federal Pact is the main object of the Confederation—as already in the highest degree endangered. The illegal motion of Austria and its no doubt prearranged adoption by a portion of the Federal Government have only confirmed and strengthened this view of the King's Government.

The King's Cabinet considers the breach of the Confederation complete by the declaration of war—impossible according to Federal law—against a member of the Confederation, which is the result of the motion of Austria and the consent of these Governments which have accepted themselves with her. In the name and by the order of his most gracious master, his Majesty the King, the enemy there ore hereby declares that Prussia considers the hitherto existing Federal treaty as broken, and there ore no longer binding; but that she will, on the contrary, regard and treat it as extinct.

His Majesty the King will, however, look upon the national basis on which the Confederation has been founded as destroyed by the act of that extinction. Prussia on the contrary adheres to these foundations, and to the unity of the German nation as superior to transitory forms, and regards it as an indispensable duty of the German States to give this latter suitable expression. The King's Government, therefore, on its part, submits the outlines of a new union corresponding to the requirements of the present time and des ares I will ready to conclude a new pact on the old foundations, modified by the necessary reforms, with those German governments which will join with it for the purpose. The envoy to this the order of his government by declaring his n tions here at an end.

The envoy has lastly in the name and by order of his Government to reserve and maintain all the rights of every kind arising out of the hitherto existing relations of the Confederation and otherwise to the property and appurtenances of the bund. He is particularly directed to enter a protest against any app ication or disposal of Federal moneys already voted being made without the special consent of his Government.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The Pacific Naval Squadron.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Acting Rear-Admiral Pearson, commanding the Pacific squadron, dated Bay of Callao, June 1 in which he gives the following report concerning the condition and employment of the vessels of which it is composed:—

The flag ship *Powhatan* is in good condition, and will remain at Callao until the 20th of June, when she will proceed to Panama, and there meet the *Lancaster* on her arrival at that place.

The steamer *Lancaster* is repairing at Mare Island, Navy Yard, but expected to be ready for her officers and crew by the middle of June.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1—A letter, dated Mohave City, Arizona, June 11, represents the mining prospects as flattering. Small predatory bands of Indians had pundered a camp in the Macedonia district, and had murdered one man there and another at Mohave Springs. Two companies had been raised to pursue the murderers.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, from Victoria, brings $174,000 in treasure. Mining shares sold for the past seven weeks foot up less than half the amount sold for the corresponding period last year. The leading miners report that they are all doing better.

The Eight-Hour Movement.

BOSTON, July 3—The Boston Caulkers' Association and other organizations of mechanics held a meeting at Faneuil Hall last night in favor of the eight-hour movement. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted to labor earnestly to secure the results desired by electing friends of the movement to the Legislature.

The Condition of Senator Lane.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—General Lane was still living last evening, but his physicians have no hopes of his recovery. He has been unconscious and has not opened his eyes or spoken since shooting himself.

Sailing of the "China."

BOSTON, July 3.—The steamer *China* sailed for Liverpool about noon to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Cotton quiet at 36@38c. Flour is dull; 6000 barrels sold at $6 60@10 25 for State; $8 90@13 75 for Ohio; $6 60@10 for Western; $10 20@17 for Southern; and $9@13 90 for Canadian. Wheat dull; sales unimportant. Corn has advanced 1c.; 90,000 bushels sold at 87@88c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $32 12½@32 25 for Mess. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

There is no Stock Board to-day.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Railroad Case—Perpetual Injunction Granted.

At the meeting of the Court at Williamsport, on Thursday evening, Mr Larrobe asked a decree of injunction on the finding of the jury. Mr. Cuyler moved that the matter be referred to a Master. Mr. Black moved its reference to an Examiner to take testimony, and appoint a future day to decide on the final decree. Both motions were overruled.

The defense objected to a decree being issued until further opportunity was given them to prove facts alleged in answer other than those passed on by the jury. This objection was overruled, and a perpetual injunction granted so that the Connellsville road comes out triumphant in the contest.

Mr. Lowrie asked to prove that the insolvent corporation had enough to pay its debt to Baltimore. Overruled. Court then adjourned.—*Pittsburg Gazette*

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.

—To-morrow is the glorious Fourth, but if any one should be so unfortunate as to be ignorant of that important fact, and had no other source from which to derive that piece of information than from the expressions of the prisoners who crowded the dock this morning, we would, without a mighty doubt, remain entirely ignorant until to-morrow, for each prisoner looked as if to-day he was to be sentenced, and to-morrow hung. Faces of various colors and various expressions; some were perfect pictures of starvation and despair, some of fear, and some looked as if disgusted with this world and all the contents therein.

However, their touching looks did not affect the Court, for this honorable body at once proceeded to dispose of their cases.

First upon the black list was George Priser, charged with burglary in entering the house of Louis Kreider, southwest corner of Broad and Ridge avenue on the 28th of May.

Two officers testified that about half after 12 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, they saw Priser and some others go behind Kreider's house. They followed, and secreted themselves where they could watch the proceedings. They saw the parties commence forcing Kreider in a window, and one of the officers arrested a man. The others smashing a mice called out "you bet," and disappeared through a cellar door.

They were not seen any more for several days when Priser was arrested at a house on Broad street.

After the arrest the judge had opened the doleass, the floor and the attention of the Court was occupied for a few minutes by "Drunken Sal," or "Crazy Nance," or some other intoxicated or moonstruck female, bundled up in calico and crinoline, who suddenly became quite noisy. But the promptness of the officers of the court soon restored quiet, for they shuffled out the lovely creature, who retired, leaving her compliments to all in court.

The defense allege that at the time this burglary is said to have been committed, Priser was at home in bed.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Witnesses for the defence, not promptly obeying their summonses as witnesses, were brought before the Court for contempt sharply reprimanded for their conduct, having kept the business back for a half hour by their non-attendance, and were each ordered to pay the costs.

George Thomas and Richard Johnson, colored, were charged with the larceny of $180, the property of James Miller—that is, $180 worth of shoes. On trial.

Miss Muloch's Marriage.

The Springfield *Republican* publishes the following extract from a private letter from England:—

"Mrs. R—— knows Miss Muloch intimately. It is quite true that the good-hearted authoress married a lame man, one younger than herself. His name is Craik; he is the son of the leading minister of the Scotch kirk in Glasgow. The latter and Miss Muloch have been intimate friends for years, but he has not become reconciled to her marriage with his son, for she is forty and he but twenty-five. It appears that some one else young Craik got his leg broken on the railway to London. After the accident a letter was found in his pocket, and addressed to Miss Muloch (a letter of introduction from his father) and he was taken to her house and tenderly cared for. A great friendship sprung up between them, but for a long time it was more like that existing between an elder sister and younger brother than any deeper sentiment. He at length went home, but soon returned, proposed, and was accepted. Mr. Craik was what is called an accountant, but he has just become manager in the London branch of Macmillan's great publishing house. Miss Muloch is very tall and rather gaunt, but has a peculiarly gentle look. She is very quiet and unpretending, and hates to be treated as an authoress."

LOSERS BY THE BOWDOINHAM BANK ROBBERY.—A Maine paper states the chief losses of depositors by the recent robbery of the bank at Bowdoinham as follows:—H. Sampson's estate, $16,000; Byron Whitmore, $4000; H. A. Grey, $3000; Josiah Merrow, $3000; J. F. Temple, $1000; Thomas Spear, $400; Nathan Varnum, $400; J. K. Millay, $250; William A. Wood, $200; Maria Samoson, $300; Robert Butterfield, $3000; Joseph Mustard, $11,000; John O. Given, $14,000; William Purrington, $8000; William Bibber, $4000; Samuel Whitmore, $1100.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, July 3, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, with the exception of Railroad shares, which continue the most active on the list. About 2500 shares of Catawissa preferred sold at from 36¾@38, the former rate a decline of 1¼ on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy sold at 134½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¾@56, an advance of ½; Reading at 53½@53¾, an advance of ¼; and Northern Central 43½, no change; 56¼ was bid for Norristown; 56¼ for Minehill; 43¾ for Elmira preferred; and 31¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices. 5-20s sold at 103½@104¼, and 7-30s at 103¾. 97¼ was bid for 10-40s, and 106¼ for 6s of 1881, coupon off. City loans are more active; the new issue sold largely at 96¾, and the old do. at 93.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment. Mechanics' sold at 31¾. 140 was bid for First National; 142 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 53 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 80 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65 for City; 53 for Commonwealth; 64 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35, an advance of ¼; 26¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 55½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 153; 11 A. M., 152¾; 12 M., 153¼; 1 P. M., 153¼.

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:—

"The supply of money continues extremely abundant at the Stock Exchange at 4@5 per cent., while the majority of transactions at

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Tariff Before Congress.

From the Tribune.

The *Evening Post*—after chuckling over the ill-advised prediction of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, that a sternly protective tariff may cause "the pendulum to swing to the other extreme," and sweep away all protection whatever—adds:—

"This is very true; and he might have added that such a protective or prohibitory tariff as is now proposed is injurious to the manufactures already established, in another way—for it induces great numbers of capitalists to rush into manufacturing, in the hope of securing the extraordinary profits; and then, by over-manufacturing, when the tariff is modified as it will be, ruin is brought upon all alike, the old and the new."

—Will not our Western friends heed this statement? Do they not desire to "induce great numbers of capitalists to rush into manufacturing?" Men of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas!—Men of the South also!—is not this exactly what you all desire, or *should* desire? And what becomes of the "extraordinary profits" of iron-making, or cloth making, or ware-casting, when "great numbers of capitalists rush into" those pursuits? Who so wilfully blind as not to see that this "rush" reduces the profits of those pursuits, while diffusing manufactures all over the country? Then what sense, what justice, in talking of Protection as specially advantageous to New England and Pennsylvania? Are iron, coal, and water power confined to those States? Will Minnesota and California persist in sending their Wool to be manufactured in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, when the requisite machinery shall have been planted on their own soil? Do try to regard this matter with something of the breadth of view, the nobleness of soul, that distinguished your own Harry Clay!

The *Post* says that when the "Tariff is modified, as it should be, ruin is brought upon all alike, the old and the new." But why *should* it be? If "great numbers of capitalists rush into manufacturing," and thus set furnaces roaring and spindles whirling all over the country, bringing markets for wool, charcoal, vegetables, fruits, etc., to every farmer's door, and thus increasing the productiveness and the value of lands, while reducing by competition the profits of manufacturing and the prices of wares and fabrics, why *should* the tariff be overthrown? What *American* interest will be benefited by such overthrow? And will not the vast agricultural as well as manufacturing interests thus sensibly promoted by protection interpose some objection to their own "ruin?" If you think they won't, try them!

Late in 1844, when Henry Clay and protection had just been beaten by the Kane-letter swindle, and the cry of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42," Mr. James Buchanan, who "assisted" in the operation, wrote a letter to Pittsburg, claiming that the defeat of Clay had saved the protected interests from ruin; because, if he had been elected, and protection thereby established as the policy of the country, so many would have rushed into manufacturing that they would have ruined themselves and all their predecessors. (We give the idea, not the exact words.) So, you see, it is not necessary that protection should be broken down to insure excessive competition, resulting in low prices for fabrics; the same end is obtained by firmly *holding on* to protection. And it is just as true as that water will find its level, that, under a protective tariff, the profits of manufacturing will average the same as those of other pursuits—neither less nor more; and rare talent, or good management, or good fortune, will occasionally secure a large profit.

We have known a good farmer to buy a ten acre field for $250 per acre, manure it highly, cultivate it thoroughly, and pay for land, labor, seed, fertilizers, and all, out of his first crop—in other words, make a clear profit of one hundred per cent.; and yet we all know that our farmers, as a class, don't make six per cent. net profit on their investments. Yet how easy to parade some rare instance of great profit from a farm, and clamor against the inordinate cost of food, the enormous profits of farmiag! And if the mass of the people were envious fools, perhaps something might be made out of it.

What we seek by protection—what we wish and hope to secure—is diversification of pursuits, resulting in increased production, comfort, and wealth. No nation, hardly any community, does or ever did employ all its labor; but a multiplication of pursuits leads directly and surely to increased production. There is Minneapolis, for instance, on the Falls of St. Anthony, where labor has for several years been scarce and in eager demand; yet the two woollen factories recently established there have given employment to scores of women, boys, and girls who were previously idle or adding very little to the aggregate product of the place. There is not a lot in that young city—there is not a wooded or arable acre within fifty miles of it—which would not be sensibly increased in value if the spinning and weaving machinery of Lowell or Lawrence were transferred to or duplicated upon that magnificent water power. And what is true of that is measurably true of a thousand other localities throughout the West and South. The Republic tremblingly awaits the action of Congress and the President on the new Declaration of American Independence just presented to the House by Mr. Morrill. Heaven send her a good deliverance!

The Equilibrium of Europe—The Game of Napoleon.

From the Herald.

In the recent very instructive and important letter of Louis Napoleon to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, touching the proposed (but defeated) European Peace Conference, he says, if the Conference had been held "you (M. Drouyn de Lhuys, were to have declared in my name that I reject all idea of territorial aggrandizement as long as the balance of power in Europe is not broken;" and again he says, "In the war which is on the point of breaking out we have only two interests—the preservation of the European equilibrium and the maintenance of the work which we have contributed to build up in Italy." But, in view of the Conference, the Emperor had contemplated a rectification of the European equilibrium, which, with the cession of those Danish Duchies, etc., would have made Prussia the most powerful of the German States; which would have taken the beautiful and important military province of Venetia from Austria; which would have reformed the smaller German States into a sort of independent confederation as against Austria and Prussia, and which would have restored the eastern boundary of France at least to the left bank of the Rhine.

This was the European equilibrium contemplated by Napoleon as a peace arrangement. Now that war has superseded or is to supersede the rejected Conference, while holding himself pledged to support the cause of Italy against Austria, he has no other interest than the preservation of the European equilibrium, which he broadly intimates must necessarily involve the balance of power to France. He does not mean the equilibrium of the old dynasties and the Bourbons, which was broken up by the first French republic, the consulate, and the empire; nor the equilibrium re-established by the Holy Alliance in 1815, for he "detests" those treaties; but he means a Napoleonic equilibrium, subject hereafter to the judgment of Imperial France as the arbiter of the Continent.

The equilibrium contemplated by Napoleon the Third is most probably something like that which existed under Napoleon the First, in 1811, when his son by Maria Louisa was proclaimed in his cradle, with a salute in Paris of a hundred guns, King of Rome. At that time the French Empire was at the meridian of its glory. In addition to the eighty-six departments of France proper, it embraces three departments along the Alps, fifteen beyond the Rhine, fifteen beyond the Alps, in Upper and Central Italy, and seven Illyrian provinces, besides exercising control in Spain, in the Italian kingdoms, in Switzerland, and in the Confederation of the Rhine. At the same time French codes and French ideas were predominant at Warsaw, at Milan, at Naples, in Holland (annexed to France in 1810), in Westphalia, Bavaria, and in Sweden, to whom a French king was given in the person of Marshal Bernadotte. In brief, at that day of his imperial splendor, the "equilibrium" held by the first Napoleon comprehended the whole of Europe, between England and the Mediterranean in one direction and England and Russia in the other.

By the treaties of 1815 this magnificent imperial establishment, with the Emperor himself, was utterly overthrown and cast out, and France was reduced back to its comparatively modest limits of France under Louis XVI, while the kingdoms and principalities wrested from her were so distributed as to form a new "equilibrium" under the Holy Alliance. Those treaties of 1815 have been pretty generally disregarded by the parties concerned in reference to the extension of their own boundaries; but the allied powers, except in the gracious permission to a Bonaparte to return to the throne of France and the empire, and in permitting the spoliation of Austria for the benefit of the new kingdom of Italy, and except in their consent given to the annexation of Savoy to France, have held the empire to the humiliation imposed by the Congress of Vienna and Paris. In fact, the outlawry of 1815 against the Bonapartes, though practically recognized as a dead letter, still remains a treaty unrepealed.

The European equilibrium, therefore, resulting from those treaties of 1815, so naturally and justly detested by Louis Napoleon, is not the equilibrium he desires. He wants something nearer the imperial status of France of 1811. To this end he has gained an important point in the rupture fomented between Austria and Prussia on the one hand, and Austria and Italy on the other. In a war confined to these belligerents the intervention of France will be decisive, and a word from Napoleon may restore peace. But what, said Talleyrand, overthrew Napoleon the First? "Spain, Russia, and the Pope" Spain may now be thrown out of the account; the Pope has ceased among the European States to be an object of fear and jealousy, and has become an object of charity; but the Russia of to-day is not the Russia which will admit, on any possible terms, of another Napoleonic campaign, even half way from Paris to Moscow. Between England and Russia, as with the first Napoleon in 1811, the present Napoleon, we may say, holds the Continent in his grasp; but between Russia and England, the French Emperor and Empire may again be overthrown. As goes Russia in this European Continental imbroglio, so will go the balance of power.

The New Party Movement at Washington and the Administration.

From the Herald.

We learn from Washington that an address to the people of the United States has been agreed upon by the Democratic and conservative members of Congress, that it is now being signed by them, that it fully indorses the proposed national convention of conservatives to be held at Philadelphia August 14, and urges participation in its proceedings, and, finally, that this forthcoming address will be headed by the names of Senator Guthrie (Democrat), of Kentucky, and Representative Niblack (Democrat), of Indiana—the grand idea of this movement being a fusion or co-operation in the approaching elections for Congress of all the opposition elements against the party in power.

On the other hand, it appears that within a few days past a series of caucuses have been held by the leaders of the radical party of Congress, and that they have agreed to "call a convention of the States now represented in Congress early in September, at some place yet to be designated, which convention shall fix a platform for the party now in antagonism to the Executive; and put in nomination General Grant" as the radical candidate for the succession. It further appears that it is the purpose of the radicals strenuously to resist any and every movement designed to give to the excluded Southern States a voice in the Presidential contest of 1868; and hence this early movement to secure the name and co-operation in this scheme of General Grant and the army.

Here, then, upon one question at least, are two strongly defined antagonistic party movements for the next Presidency, and especially designed for the preliminary work of the coming elections for the next Congress. The Democrats and conservative Johnson Republicans stand forth for the immediate readmission into Congress of the lately rebellious States, and of course for their participation in this next Presidential election. The radical Republicans hold the ground that the excluded States are not sufficiently reconstructed to be readmitted into the Government, and "old Thad. Stevens" and his followers are undoubtedly resolved to exclude said States, at all hazards, from any voice in our national affairs until after the election of our next President. This is the main issue between Thaddeus Stevens and Andrew Johnson and between the opposing elements which they represent.

But this question must be determined by the States now represented in Congress, and in these States, if we may judge from the last Connecticut election, this issue will not be sufficient for the defeat of the Congressional Republicans. The old antagonisms against Rebels and Copperheads are still strong among the rank and file of the Union party of the war. Something more, then, than the immediate restoration of the South to its constitutional relations in the Government is needed for the platform of this national Johnson party movement; and it is wanted from the administration. The present Cabinet holds the Executive in subordination to the radical faction, and while it is continued the idea of an effective popular Johnson campaign against the radicals appears to us perfectly absurd. After the fashion of General Jackson, therefore, in cutting loose from Calhoun, Mr. Johnson's position demands the bold proceeding of a complete reconstruction of his Cabinet.

And still another Jacksonian stroke of policy is needed, in a requisition upon England for the indemnities due for those aforesaid Anglo-Rebel spoliations upon American commerce; and still another upon the great money question of the day. With all the efforts of the radicals to keep the negro question in the foreground, it must very soon be overshadowed by the magnitude of the money question in prices, taxes, currency, inflations, etc., all over the country. President Jackson secured his re-election from his declaration of war against the old United States Bank and its branches, as constituting a financial monopoly dangerous to the liberties of the American people. The people rallied to Jackson's support, and that terrible bank monster, with its thirty millions of capital, was put down. But "Old Hickory," in attempting to supply the place of that dreaded national bank with his pet bank system, only went from bad to worse, as was proved, first in the facilities and in the rage for speculation which followed, next in the grand financial collapse and revulsion of 1837, and then in the flooding of the country with irresponsible and worthless shinplasters, the issues of cities, villages, corporations, factories, distilleries, grocery stores, and crossroad taverns. Hence the tremendous popular revulsion against Martin Van Buren and the Democratic party in 1840.

Now we contend that the elements as a monopoly held by the old United States Bank put down by Jackson, and the elements of corruption, financial ruin, and universal distraction developed in the "pet bank" system put down with Martin Van Buren, are all embodied in the pet bank system of our present national banks. All the evils, all the dangers of those old pernicious financial experiments, we say, are twenty times over embodied in our existing national banks. Their name is legion, they are still increasing, and they are corrupt from first to last. In the privileges of their circulation they take, we may say, from twenty-five to thirty millions of money annually from the public treasury: and altogether they form a moneyed oligarchy compared with which "Nick Biddle" and Company were a mere bagatelle.

Let President Johnson, in addition to the other things suggested, strike at this monstrous national bank system and its evils, and make its overthrow an issue with the radicals, and his administration may realize in 1868 the popular vindication of that given to Old Hickory's in 1832.

Smoking out the Tribune.

From the Times.

The *Tribune* has shed vials of ink and demolished quires of paper in alarming and exciting its readers against the admission of Confederate States and Representatives into the Union or into Congress. Its columns have been shotted for seven months with paper grape and canister, commanding "guarantees" and "civil rights." It has sustained the "Committee of Fifteen" in all their contrivances to keep the Union divided, and it has assailed the President even ottener than "Thad. Stevens" required.

Now, all this was false pretense—mere words to conceal intentions. The *Tribune* advocates the release of Jefferson Davis if proclaims "universal amnesty" for all Rebel chiefs, and for all who starved Union prisoners. It hails Jake Thompson, George Sanders, and their fellow-conspirators, who sent associates to rob, burn, and assassinate, as friends. It welcomes Maury, Slidell, Toombs, Wigfall, etc., back into Congress. In short, it throws all doors wide open, ignores all questions of disloyalty and treason upon one condition, which is:—

"For our own part, and in behalf of some others who believe the true, sufficient basis of reconstruction to be UNIVERSAL AMNESTY, IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE—these two, and no more."

"These two, and no more!" For negro suffrage, it seems, Mr. Greeley surrenders everything else. That is *his* "basis of reconstruction." "Upon that basis," he adds, "South Carolina is and ever was a loyal State—quite as loyal as Indiana." In other words, South Carolina would be loyal because she has more negroes than white men.

In thus "smoking out the *Tribune*," we have the radical programme. This explains Chief Justice Chase's visit and speeches to the South Carolina negroes. It explains, also, the hot haste with which a "Universal Negro Suffrage bill" for the District of Columbia was rushed into the House of Representatives. This was "the entertainment" prepared for Congress by Messrs. Chase, Sumner, Greeley, and Phillips. All the schemes and contrivances for obstructing the work of reunion were after-thoughts.

Of course, we all know what "impartial negro suffrage" means, and what the *Tribune* desires. South Carolina, with more blacks than whites, would elect a negro Governor and negro members of Congress. Districts in other Southern States would elect negro representatives. To this *complexion*, under Mr. Greeley's programme, things would come—followed directly, of course, by the *Tribune's* amalgamation idea, anything short of which fails to appease the fanatic spirit of abolition. This, startling as it may seem to some, is but a simple logical step. The *Tribune's* "free-love" principles, *impartially* applied, "irrespective of color," will accomplish what Wendell Phillips, when he exhibited a girl with not a tinge of black blood, declared to be the common mission and destiny of the black and white races in America!

If is to these "base uses" the *Tribune* seeks to pervert and devote the great Republican party. It remains for that party, individually and collectively, to accept or reject "these two and no more" political ideas. We see what the radicals want, and what they are ready to pay for it. Those who are in favor of the political and social commingling of the black and white races, as the fruits and compensations for the treasure and blood expended in crushing rebellion, will array themselves under the banner of Phillips, Greeley, Sumner, etc. etc. To this, sailing under their own colors, there is no objection. But we protest against the experiment of working out this dark problem within the Republican organization.

No journal in the Union has written as much or as vehemently against ignorant white suffrage as the *Tribune*. But as for grossly ignorant black suffrage, to use the precise language of the *Tribune*,

"We need no other guarantees for the civil rights of the freedmen, the repudiation of the Rebel debt, nor for the integrity and tranquility of the Union."

Alarmed, apparently, at this sweeping avowal, the *Tribune* attempts to mystify by saying that it is "not in favor of universal white or black suffrage for thieves, rowdies, and blacklegs." This shallow dodge may deceive *its* readers, for many of them "swallow camels" with surprising ease. But will the *Tribune* inform us in what State "impartial suffrage" is withheld from "rowdies, blacklegs," etc. etc.?

The *Tribune* admits that while it demands party fealty from others, it claims for itself the right to "bolt" when and as often as it pleases. The *Tribune* expresses regret that it failed to elect Apostate Robinson, and rejoices in its support of Citizen's Association reform candidates, notwithstanding, as he says, they "proved robbers." Indeed, so strong is its "bolting" proclivities, and such is its zeal for "robbers," that it now pledges its support to more of the same sort *next* December.

Two Kings of Brentford.

From the Tribune.

We had forgotten that the first call for a National Convention at Philadelphia was issued by Mr. Colorado Jewett. His platform being substantially that of the Randall bolters, we presumed that he would fuse with the Randallites; but we were mistaken. Jewett considers himself the real original old Dr. Jacob Townsend, and denounces the Randall call as bogus. He is sadly sold on his advices that the Union party is breaking up or crumbling away; but that is accounted for by his recent protracted absence from the country. Here is Colorado's latest manifesto:—

To the Editor of the New York *Tribune*:—CLIFTON HOUSE, CLIFTON, C. W., June 28, 1866.—SIR:—I beg through your journal to address the following telegram to the people. WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

CLIFTON HOUSE June 28, 1866.—To the People:—the late call for a new sectional party National Convention indicates the result of unpatriotic ambition. The great Republican party seems to be crumbling from the discord of that portion of its prominent members who seek national power; some of them from motives of patriotism; others aiming at control through a despotism of Government without the South; and all others who desire to control under a like despotism of Government, with the co operation of leading Southern magnates. This must not be.

The two latter vampires upon liberty must be crushed by the patriot spirit of the people. To the people I now appeal to be firm in an opposition to all party and non-party politician influence; to sustain the independent call for an independent Presidential National Convention at Philadelphia, in December next; to send to that Convention representatives from the loyal men, high in standing, private citizens of the Republic, to make at that Convention nominations from a list of men of the Cincinnatus stamp who, in the providence of God, will come from the fields to administer the future of our Republic. My past independence of action, my declaration that neither the President, Congress, nor the people, have any office in their gift that I would accept, are guarantees of my patriotism of motive, and a justification for you to rally around the flag I have raised for a Government of people, and not of politicians—a Government under the Constitution of our fathers, and without slavery, as indorsed by a late frank and manly avowal by that rising, patriotic statesman, the Hon. George A. Pendleton, of Ohio. No man holds a more independent position than myself, and none, therefore, can more consistently lead an independent movement. As the war has destroyed the old Southern representation, leaving the people South now to act, so let your prompt action now destroy entirely the—at present—Northern representation, and save through a direct new people's representation the Republic. Do it not, and a despotism of government will control you under a control of the nations of the earth by the great Napoleon. Do it, and the American Republic will, under regenerated power, dictate the destinies of the world, and prove a firm foundation upon which to build up universal liberty and freedom for all mankind.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue these branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866.

The National Union Club will salute the "State Colors" with 100 guns on the morning of the Fourth of July, and, by order of General Hancock, the battery will be placed in Penn Square, and execute order IX, viz.:—A signal gun at 8 o'clock, and two signal guns at 9 o'clock, and the salute by half minute guns at 10 o'clock.

The Battery will be served by a detachment of United States Marines, under the immediate command of Major Thomas Y. Field. The United States Marines, ever anxious to do their whole duty, will in this instance, under their gallant commanding officer at this port, perform it with more than usual pleasure; and the service is gratefully acknowledged.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.

7 2 2t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JUNE 26, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862 that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after August 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866, and that hereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 15th of July.

HUGH McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

6 28 thstu8t

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRANKFORD LYCEUM OF SCIENCE for the acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge are hereby notified that the property belonging to the said Institution has been sold, and the funds ready for distribution. The stockholders are therefore requested to produce their certificates or other evidences of claim within one year from this date, otherwise they will be debarred from all right in said fund

WILLIAM OVINGTON,
ISAAC SHALLCROSS,
ROBERT HUCKEL,
No. 4610 Frankford street, Frankford.

FRANKFORD, June 18, 1866 6 19 tu6w*

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—ALL goods heretofore shipped by the WALLOWER LINE, will, on and after this date, be received and forwarded from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets.

S. B. KINGSTON, Agent Pennsylvania Railroad.

7 2 6t

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

6 8 1m*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; ALSO,

Regenerating Extract or Miraculous restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 15

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

7 17 6

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

FREEMAN & CO.

REED'S NEW BLOCK,

Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats,	75 to $2·50
Sea-Side Hats,	75 to $2·50
Mackinaw Hats,	87 to $2·00
Derby Hats,	87 to $2·00
May Queen Hats,	$1·00 to $2·50
Gipsy Hat,	$1·00 to $2·00

Also, 500 NEW FANCHON BONNETS, all just received from the Factory, which we offer for $1·00 each.

The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS in the city can be found at our CORNER STORE, which we offer at reduced prices. [6 16 lmrp

FREEMAN & CO., Eighth and Vine Streets.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, FROM THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

IVENS & CO., 5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING AMERICAN

REFRIGERATOR,

PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864,

Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserve in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc etc.,

LONGER, DRIER, AND COLDER, WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

E. S. FARSON & CO., 6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street

REFRIGERATORS

PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS.

2000 REFRIGERATORS ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS. Just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city, which will be sold wholesale and retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A. ANDERSON, 6 8 1mrp No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Tickets can be procured, and Baggage checked from dwellings direct to the Island, by application to

Graham's Baggage Express Office,

No. South TWELFTH Street, 6 26 6t One door below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats, at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices. Biggest assortment in this town at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,

Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements

At Wholesale Prices.

6 20 wfm2m5p]

These in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED *AND VENTILATED* ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE "Evening Telegraph" Building, No. 108 South THIRD Street, TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms, plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water, fine view of ocean, &c. Photographs of which can be seen, and full particulars at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 6 13

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

BOARDING.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the summer, at No. 1539 CHESNUT street. [5-27 6t

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING WANTED BY TWO GENTLEMEN; private family preferred. Address COMFORT, Box 2422, Post Office. 6 25 3t

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6·75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

OILS FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents, 6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street, above Arch.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL CURES TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT: No. 53 South THIRD Street, Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE, AND BROWN STOUT.

A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.

Also, ALSOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, 4 14 6ip] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK, In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS: 3 20 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

SAFE FOR SALE A SECOND-HAND Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe FOR SALE. APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON, LEHIGH, SCHUYLKILL, AND BITUMINOUS COAL, No. 935 North NINTH Street, Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN, DEALER IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL. BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON. Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S COAL AND ICE DEPOT, S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 10 6m

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

SPECIAL SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, ETC.

By especial request, B. Scott Jr., will sell, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

This (Saturday) Evening,

To be continued on Monday and Tuesday evenings, at 8 o'clock, about 125 splendid oil paintings crystal medallions, &c., of pleasing American landscape, river and mountain scenery by native artists.

This will positively be the last sale of the season. Now open for examination. 6 30 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

INSTRUCTION.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.

Day Scholars per annum, $100.

Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, 6 22 fmwfm Principal.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O. Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North SIXTH Street, MANUFACTURER OF VENETIAN BLINDS. AND WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [6 5 lmrp

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

DAVID'S LIMPID WRITING FLUID, AND DAVID'S BLACK AND COPYING INKS

For sale wholesale and retail, by

MOSS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS, No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

A single trial will convince any one of their superiority and cheapness over any other American or Foreign Ink in the market.

Specimens of several years standing of its durability and superiority over all others, can be seen at the store. 5 31 thstulmrp

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES, No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President. DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 10 tuths rp

SPIRITUALISM SMASHED.

Sunday Night's Seance—A Lawyer of Billingsgate and Pretensions—Miss Van Wie Tied by the Committee and Deserted by the Spirits—Goodwin's Hat Broken Over His Head and Himself Taken to the Station House.

The whirligig of time does many curious things, and among others it has brought about the discomfiture of Colonel Goodwin, whose researches into the mysteries of the spirit land, through the medium of Miss Van Wie, have attracted recently so much attention at the Tombs and elsewhere.

Last evening quite a large and respectable audience assembled at the hall, No. 614 Broadway, far up towards the blue vault of heaven, for the purpose of sharing with Miss Ella, "the child of God," the beauties and delights of spiritual intercourse, and of witnessing tests performed for that occasion only by the friendly hands of the aforesaid spirits, whose interest in Colonel Goodwin's weekly board bill is evident and helpful. The tickets were sold at the door by a boy of ten years of age, and the reserved seat checks were gathered in by a lovely little girl of seven, or thereabouts. At a little after eight Goodwin appeared.

He turned the gas up and down, looked out of the window and over the audience; then, after a vigorous pull of his moderately developed nose, put on his spectacles, bowed his head and meditated. This done, he read some ematic rhymings, and addressed the Supreme Deity in phrases indicative of great familiarity and but little respect. A very long chapter in St. Mark was read, "quite accidental," so very long that it really seemed as if the Colonel was reading against time and waiting for more quarters. After which he said:—

"As I announced this afternoon, I am sorry to see so few women here, but I suppose a woman must have much boldness to come after the slurs and lies sent out by a corrupt press. We come here to worship God in our own way, according to the dictates of our own conscience, and any one who don't like it can go to the door and get his money back. We don't intend to be interrupted or bothered, if there is law and power enough in the city to protect us. It is a shame, but the fact, that always on the eve of reform reformers are insulted and slurred."

He then, at great length, and in a terribly boresome manner, narrated his experiences in this city, claiming great knowledge of human nature, the wickedness of society, the corruption of the press, the peculiar ways of Assistant District Attorney Bedford, the length of Charley Spencer's rope, and the character of his exhibitions.

It was suggested that the audience came to see and hear from the spirits, and that blackguardism simply drove the people away; but it was of no use. Goodwin really seemed bent on making a row, and raising a disturbance. His audience was quiet, respectful, long suffering, and full of fun, but he was cross-grained, sour, impertinent, and abusive. He continued his nonsensical balderdash in the most arrogant, high-handed, and offensive manner for more than an hour, when he graciously consented to the

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

He accepted a Mr Doremus, of East Twelfth street, but made vigorous objection to Mr. Washington Peale, formerly of Ferris' photograph gallery, on Broadway.

Two ladies searched Miss Van Wie in her room, and reported that, after the minutest investigation, they were convinced that she had nothing on or about her person which could assist her in untying or cutting ropes.

THE MEDIUM

was then led in. She is young, not more than twenty, loosely built, but rather pretty, with mild eyes, good teeth, light curly hair, no figure to speak of, an intelligent countenance and a general good look. She was taken to the box or cupboard, or ordinary construction, and seated on a common wooden chair. The Committee, Messrs. Peale and Doremus, then examined the box, and the audience examined them. Peale is a man of thirty-five or forty years of age, with greyish hair, a keen, black eye, lank jaws, cunning expression, artistic dress, and general *blase* air. His colleague, Doremus, is older, with full beard, a soft face, kind expression, and honest look. Neither are in regular business, and the audience was disposed to watch their operations closely, depending rather on Doremus to check any favoritism on the part of Peale.

Peale tied Miss Van Wie, and she tied her well. Her wrists were bound to the chair, her arms were then bound closely to the back, the rope ends were brought behind her and tied in the middle of the chair. Doremus then took a smaller cord and did his best to complete the security of the fastening. Peale then tied Miss Van Wie's feet, and Doremus looked and saw it was good.

In fact, they were so long about it that the audience became impatient, while the grouty Goodwin waxed impatient, and said many rough things of the hidaddy style, for which he deserved kicking then and there. However, all things have an end, and so did this rope. The Committee, having shut the doors of the cabinet, subsided like the rest of us, and waited for the coming of the Spirits, while Goodwin fanned himself and his dear little gurl, and made friends with the people by giving them water in many cunning, childlike ways.

Ten minutes passed; a few kicks only were heard. Twenty-five were gone; a rope's end had been heard to rap against the board.

Forty minutes, but no sign.

Goodwin was rampant, but uneasy, and called in a very disrespectfully dictatorial way to the spirits, intimating his displeasure, and ordering them to hurry up

We feared that the lady, who is quite delicate, might have fainted, but Goodwin pooh-poohed the idea.

Ten more minutes passed, and the Committee were summoned to look at the medium. She sat fainting and drooping, limp in her chair, whence but for the friendly cord she would have fallen. The cords had been loosened a little at the end, but all attempts to untie or unloo them were in vain.

The audience demanded an explanation, and Mr. Peale, who, with his companion, Doremus, now stood redeemed before the audience, stated how he had tied the lady and his better in her inability to untie the knot.

Goodwin was nonplussed, but saucy still.

The lady fainted.

Loud cries were made simultaneously for "water," "police," and "money." Pickpockets were expert, doctors were eager, policemen were plucky, and everybody was curious.

We saw that the medium was really suffering, and, with the assistance of Officer Bean, conducted her to her room, where she was laid upon a sofa in a state of coma.

The crowd followed, but as the door was slammed quickly in their faces, they returned to torment Goodwin. That interesting imbecile stood on the platform, and with refreshing audacity attempted to come Jack Easy on his hearers by arguing the point, which they didn't see, and all of a sudden, 'quite accidental," his hat was jammed over his eyes, his tables upset, and his carcass in danger, when the protecting locust of Officer Bean spread its metropolitan wings above him, and hustled him away to the station-house, followed by a laughing, shouting crowd, who taunted the rash reformer, saying unto him, "Why don't you call your spirits—say?"

But while this scene was transpiring outside to the entire satisfaction of everybody but Goodwin, a very different affair was in progress in the bedroom of Mrs. Goodwin. On the bed was the sweet little girl whose beauty and artlessness had won the regard of many a man and woman in the audience, as yet in happy unconsciousness of the trouble of her mother, and the disgrace of her father; by her side lay the weeping medium, whose person was examined by the attending physician and her friends.

Her wrists and arms were shockingly marked and swollen, her fingers were stiffened, and she had no control whatever of her limbs. Vigorous rubbing partially restored a healthy circulation, when she stated that almost as soon as she had been left in the cabinet she felt faint and sick at her stomach, and presently fainted away. She had been tied too tightly, but said nothing about it because she thought it could last but a few moments, and she could stand it.

Mrs. Goodwin was in great distress lest some harm should happen to her husband, and the little girl, on waking, cried most piteously when she failed to find her "papa." At the moment when the little girl was calling for her father, a crowd of men, headed by a policemen, rushed into the inner bedroom, and one of them, with a cigar in his mouth, said excitedly, "There she is, officer, take her off"

We suggested that a warrant might be a good thing to have in case the officer intended arresting the half fainting woman, and in deference to her evident condition the men withdrew, the officer remaining. Officer McNamara and Officer Lower, of the Fifteenth Precinct, took charge of the door, and, although there was much excitement at the time we left (12:30 P. M.), there had been no attempt to disturb the women of the family.

Thus ends the farce of last evening.

What will be done with Goodwin is a clear case of *quien sabe*. He said he would repeatedly last night that he promised nothing, but stated that all who wanted to go could do so, receiving their money at the door. The man's impudence, low talk, insulting language, and offensive demeanor are provoking and annoying, and provocative of a breach of the public peace; but whether he breaks a law by indulging in such little festivities is for the court to determine.

His wife, who seems to be an estimable lady, is greatly to be pitied, and that little girl wove about the heart of many who would gladly thrash her father, tendrils of regard and sympathy not easily broken. Miss Van Wie may or may not be an impostor. She makes no pretensions except through Goodwin, and if appearances are at all to be trusted, she makes very little money for herself. Every rose has its thorn, and the Colonel's summer, we judge, has about come.—*New York Times.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCILS.—A special meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Council.—Mr. Barlow, from the Committee on Street Cleansing, submitted an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to contract for cleansing the Northern District of the city, for a sum not exceeding $50,000.

Mr. Barlow moved to insert Mr. Bickley's name in the contract, and to increase the amount to $66,000.

Mr. Barlow's amendment was not agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Barlow submitted another ordinance, making an appropriation of $10,000 to the Department of Street Cleansing, for the purpose of cleaning the Northern District until a contract has been made.

On motion of Colonel Page, the amount was made $5000, and as amended the bill went over, as there was not the necessary two-thirds vote to proceed to a third reading.

An invitation was received from the Committee of Arrangements, inviting Council to be present at the flag presentation. Accepted.

Mr. King submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Law to prepare a bill for the next Legislature, creating a commission of citizens, to serve without compensation, who shall have power to make, originate, and control all necessary improvements and adornments of Fairmount Park. Agreed to.

The resolution of instruction to the City Controller was concurred in; also the resolution authorizing certain alterations in the office of the City Controller; also the amendment to the Broad street ordinance. Adjourned.

Common Council.—The ordinance from Select Council providing for the purchase of lot of ground in the Ninth Ward for school purposes was agreed to.

Mr. Hetzel (in place) submitted an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to enter into a contract with Henry Bickley for cleansing the northern part of the city. Referred to Committee on Street Cleansing.

Mr. Armstrong offered a resolution requesting the Chief Engineer of the Water Works to inform Councils by what authority a contract was made for laying water-main on North Broad street. Referred.

The ordinance making an appropriation to pay the Chief Engineer of the Water Works $100 per month for one year for extra services, which was under discussion at the adjournment of Councils at its last meeting, was taken up, and the first section was adopted.

The second section of the bill was agreed to, and the bill was passed by a vote of 22 yeas to 12 nays.

A communication was presented from George Smith, proposing to cleanse the streets in the northern section of the city for $55,000 per annum. Referred.

Mr. Hetzel submitted a resolution requesting the Mayor to inform Councils whether any loans of the city are being sold by the city below par, and if so, whether it is not in violation of law. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The ordinance providing for the improvement of Broad street was concurred in, after being amended so as to read, that from the Delaware river to the line of the late District of Penn the carriage drive shall be seventy-seven feet wide, and from Penn District to Columbia avenue fifty-seven feet.

Mr. Franciscus offered an ordinance giving the City Controller exclusive use of the rooms over the City Treasurer's office, and removing the office of City Property to rooms of Building Inspectors, and making an appropriation of $1200. The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Vankirk (in place) submitted an ordinance for an additional appropriation of $1323 to the Department of City Property, to pay for repairs to Station Houses. Agreed to.

The ordinance from Select Council, authorizing the Mayor to contract for cleaning the northern district of the city, was concurred in.

The resolutions from Select Council, providing for laying water pipe; authorizing contract for building engine-houses at Roxborough; changing the place of election in Fifth Division, Second Ward; also, Third Division, Twenty-fifth Ward; also, for the appointment of a Committee upon Public Buildings; discharging a committee; instructing the Committee on Law to report a bill to create a commission to control Fairmount Park, were concurred in.

Mr. Billington offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint special committee to inquire and report upon the best plan for disposing of persons committed to prison for small offenses. Agreed to.

The ordinance from Select Council, providing for a commission upon a better supply of water for the city, was indefinitely postponed. Adjourned.

A SUMMER TOUR.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have completed arrangements with several connecting railroads leading northward, by means of which they are enabled to offer the citizens of Philadelphia a chance to take a summer tour through the most delightful sections of the continent, at much less than the usual rates of travel.

There are several different routes, from which the tourist can select one entirely to his likings. Among the places of interest which are included in the several programmes are the Delaware Water Gap, Saratoga, Lake George, Niagara Falls, the "Thousand Isles" of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, and the White Mountains. Those who wish to take a summer jaunt of a couple of weeks' duration, and at no reasonable expense, could not desire a better opportunity than is thus afforded them.

BOARD OF SURVEYORS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveyors and Regulators was held yesterday morning. The following applications for sewers were granted:—On Poplar street, from Broad to Sixteenth street; on Chestnut street, between Fortieth street and four hundred feet west, and on Fortieth street, between Chesnut and Locust streets, and on Locust, from Fortieth street to three hundred and fifty feet west; on Fifteenth street, between Pine and Lombard streets. The deed of dedication for the continuation of Fifty-eighth street, in the Twenty-seventh Ward, was presented and accepted. A resolution was adopted changing the grade of Lehman street, Twenty-second Ward; also one changing the grade of Leiper street, in the Twenty-third Ward.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—At the Soldiers' Home, Filbert and Sixteenth, preparations have been made to take care of six hundred and fifty of the soldiers' orphans invited to the city to be present at the flag ceremonies. These are all boys. Applications have been made by private families to take charge of three hundred and fifty of the orphan girls, and one hundred of the girls are still unprovided for. Citizens who may find it convenient to aid in this laudable work by tendering resting places for the remaining hundred, can apply at the Home as above this morning, as the children will arrive in the evening.

UNFORTUNATE.—It will be remembered that a few days since Mr. William Hill Mercer, of this city, fell from the fence at Gloucester Point, was drowned while bathing at that point in company with a young man named Butler Price. Mr. Price was rescued through the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. George De Binder, who resides at No. 120 South street.

Mr. De Binder exerted himself to such an extent to save the life of Mr. Price, that he injured himself in such a serious manner that he now lies in a very precarious condition. Even if Mr. De Binder recovers he will, it is believed, be a cripple for life.

PERSONAL.—Rev. C. W. Denison arrived in this city yesterday, from London. He has succeeded in establishing an Anglo-American newspaper in the British metropolis, and will return to that city to reside permanently in a few weeks.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—John A. Griffith had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, charged with appropriating $376 to his own use. The money was realized at a ball given at the National Guards' Hall. The defendant was held for a further hearing.

PHILOMATHEAN LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The semi-annual election of officers took place last evening, at the hall Seventeenth and Cherry streets, with the following result:—President, Rev. John J. Elcock; Vice-President, David McMenamin; Corresponding Secretary, John Dougherty; Recording Secretary, John R. Glascott; Treasurer, John H. Brady; Librarian, Patrick S. Bunce; Board of Directors—Edward Reilly, John D. Maloney, John E. Farley, James F. Creamer, Patrick McMenamin, and Patrick O'Donnell. The members of the Institute will celebrate the Fourth at their hall, exercises commencing at 9 o'clock.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—The following shows the present condition of the Soldiers' Home at Sixteenth and Filbert streets. Total number admitted to the Home from the time of opening to June 1, 1866, 1219; number discharged or left the Home during the same time, 1068; number died, 31; number in the Home June 1, 1866, 120. Admitted during the month of June, 61; discharged or left the Home during the month of June, 10; died, 3; number at the Home July 1, 1866, 168.

GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.—The examination of candidates for admission into the Girls' High and Normal School commenced yesterday, at the school building, Sergeant street, below Tenth. One hundred and seventy-two candidates presented themselves, and ninety will be admitted at the close of the examination.

NEW ENGINE HOUSE.—The Friendship Engine Company have commenced the erection of their new engine house, at the corner of Sepviva and Norris streets. It will be three stories high, and have a front of thirty-eight feet and a depth of eighty-four feet. The edifice will be of iron and brick.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, North	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches, $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammouth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address county and state of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. Mcmillan, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major [illegible], D. C.
Hon. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kelian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Ladlin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8. THIS EVENING,
The Gorgeous Spectacle, in four parts, of the
NAIAD QUEEN.
Lurline, the Queen.....Miss Effie Germon
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY BY WITHAM.
THE BATH OF BEAUTY.
STALACTITIC HALL OF THE NAIADS.
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS,
in the Coral Caves beneath the Waters.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.
NATIONAL HOLIDAY.
DAYLIGHT FESTIVAL.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 4th.
The Gorgeous Spectacle of
THE NAIAD QUEEN.
Grand Military Parade and March of the
AMAZONS IN FULL ARMOR.
Doors open at 2½. Commence at 3½.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16 5

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
CROWDED NIGHTLY FROM PARQUET TO DOME.
Last week of the Great Somatic Conjuror and Brilliant Pianist, Mr. ROBERT HELLER.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, July 2d and 3d, 1866, A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. New Illusions, New Jokes, New Piano Solos. A novel and descriptive musical sketch entitled "Tempest and Sunshine;" also the wonderful Anthropoglossic," and for the first time here "The Scarlet Spirit; or, Mephistopheles Let Loose." For full bill of entertainments, see programmes.
P. S.—FOURTH OF JULY, 1866, TWO PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN. Grand Matinee in the Afternoon at 2½ P. M., and in the evening performance at 8.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.—NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
SECOND WEEK!
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH!
GRAND MATINEE,
FOURTH OF JULY, at 2 o'clock,
The whole Troupe and Elephant appearing.
ADMITTANCE TO MATINEE, THIRTY CENTS.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE—EVERY ACT NEW.
EVERY EVENING,
the Original, World-Renowned and Only
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS,
from No 472 Broadway, New York.
NEIL AND DAN BRYANT.....Proprietors
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8.
Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Orchestra, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
SATURDAY—MATINEE!

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EXTRA NOTICE.
Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, July 3d and 4th.
The Management takes pleasure in announcing an engagement, for
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
with the following
WELL-KNOWN FAVORITES,
who will appear each evening in a Splendid Bill.
MR. WALTER LENNOX, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
MR. OWEN MARLOWE, MASTER BARRY,
MR. G. H. GRIFFITHS, MRS. G. H. GRIFFITHS,
MR. D. L. JAMES, MRS. OWEN MARLOWE,
MR. J. B. EVERHAM, MISS KEMBLE,
MONS. CAPOLO, SUSIE SUMMERFIELD,
AND OTHERS,
COOL AS A CUCUMBER,
LOAN OF A LOVER
COMIC PANTOMIME,
And other attractions.
For particulars see Bills of the Day.
Seats may be secured at the Box Office on day of performance, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., without extra charge. 7 2 2t

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS, OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING, ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 3m Professors BILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 5

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 18 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
12 4 w3m No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 6m Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 8 5 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at PENNOCK'S MILLS, four miles from Avondale Station, Chester County, on WEDNESDAY, 11th day of July, at 12 M.,
Fifty dozen unfinished Combs, one Heater, one Steam Indicator, two Grinders, one Steam Table, one Washer, one Shaft, Hangers, and Pulleys with Belting, two barrels containing Sulphur, one barrel Whiting, two barrels containing Rubber, one lot loose Rubber, one lot Rubber Scraps, ten dozen Paper Boxes and Wrapping Paper, four Buffers, two Grindstones, two Rubbing Frames with Standards and Spindles, one line of Shafting with Belting and Pulleys, two Vises, four Steam Tables, one Cutting Machine, two hundred Metal Plates, one cake of Tallow, and one lot of Husks.
A deposit of ten per cent. will be required to be made at the time of sale on all purchases.
P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
N. B.—Cars leave Thirty-first and Market streets at 7 A. M.
Philadelphia, June 27, 1866 6 27 w6t

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street below Broad. 6 6 6m

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. MAKE CLOTHING TO ORDER, In the Very Latest Style.
CHAS. STOKES & CO. OFFER Great Inducements to Purchasers of Fine Ready-Made Clothing.
UNDER THE Continental Hotel, 824 Chestnut STREET.
CHAS. STOKES & CO. HEADQUARTERS FOR FIRST CLASS READY-MADE CLOTHING.
CHAS. STOKES & CO. Clothing To Suit All Tastes, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.
CLOTHING!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Celebrated For Fine Fashionable Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$25 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, of full unsurpassed.
4 7 8mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFES.
Alum and Dry Plaster.
Never Mould—Never Corrode.
Always Remain Fire-Proof.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut Street (Masonic Hall),
And No. 265 Broadway, New York.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS.
FAMILY PLATE SAFES.
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. 5 6 2mrp

PERFECTION
IS FARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.
It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.
It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.
COUNTERFEITS
Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.
Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 6 25 mwf1m

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 5

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Syracuse, New York, insures against
DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,
Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.
COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS.
ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.
In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of
DISEASE OR CASUALTY.
Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.
WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,
6 11 1m No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

IN ORDER to allow all employes on THE EVENING TELEGRAPH an opportunity of celebrating the Glorious Fourth, there will be no paper issued from this office to-morrow.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

OUR great national anniversary, which promises to be celebrated to-morrow with such unusual *eclat*, derives its chief interest from the character of the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. It was not so much the birth of a nation as the promulgation of an idea, which made the 4th day of July, 1776, an august and ever-memorable occasion. It was the founding of a government upon the doctrine of *equal rights* which made that day significant and glorious.

Those pregnant words, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, *that all men are created equal*," fell upon the world's ear with startling emphasis. They were the death-warrant of the "divine right of kings," of the special privileges of aristocracies, of the caste distinctions of races. They brought down the haughty and elevated the poor. The oppressed saw in them the rising of a day-star of hope. The struggling millions awoke from the nightmare dreams of centuries of cruelty and oppression, and listened to those words from the New World as to strange and unearthly music.

The doctrine of human equality, which is the great fundamental idea of the Declaration of Independence, is the gift of Christianity to modern civilization. We call JEFFERSON its author, but PAUL enunciated it when, standing in the midst of Mars Hill, in the presence of the proud and polished Athenians, he uttered those inspired words:—"God hath made of one blood all nations for to dwell upon the face of the earth."

And as to-day we look back over the nation's course for ninety years, how splendidly does this great truth illumine our history! Physical growth, material progress, the subjugation of nature, the advancement of the arts and sciences, the triumphs of inventive genius, the spread of literature, the diffusion of education, the prevalence of religion, the multiplication of splendid charities for the poor and unfortunate, the general elevation of the masses—all these are the legitimate outgrowth of that grand and life-giving idea. Personal freedom is but the equal right of each man to his own person and the fruits of his own industry; political liberty is but the equal right of each man to participate in the Government; religious liberty is but the equal right of each man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Upon this triple foundation does the great fabric of free institutions rest.

And the terrible war through which we have passed, what a flood of light does that throw upon this great principle of equal rights! At what a tremendous cost has it taught us, that wrong done to the most humble members of the body politic is a blow at the rights of all! How clearly has it shown that the least admixture of injustice in our laws and institutions is a poison which, if not speedily eliminated, must produce disorder and convulsion.

Equal rights—this is the great distinguishing feature of our American system. It has filled our land with wealth and with blessing. It has made us great and powerful. It has carried us safely through the most tremendous of civil convulsions. Why, then, should we not hasten forward to its full and perfect realization?

The Ceremony of Returning Battle Flags.

THE grand spectacle which will take place in this city to-morrow, of returning to the State the flags presented by her to the regiments, although without a precedent in magnitude, is not original in idea. Far back among the dark ages of feudalism, we find it a custom for monarchs or grand nobles to issue to their followers banners, which were returned again unstained by dishonor, when the blessing, "Well done, good and faithful servant," was awarded. In the ancient Barronial halls, battle-flags have hung for centuries—flags which had been borne by the lord of the manor in many a distant clime, had floated in many a hard-contested battle, had dipped only to his sovereign, and were so deposited as proud trophies, as emblems for his descendants to cherish as evidences of the courage of their ancestors. In all the halls of Europe we find these proofs of bygone valor, collected together and preserved as archives of actions, if not of musty deeds.

The warlike orders formed anterior to the Crusades, each had some central "Chapter," which issued devices, and became the recipient of the honored battle-flags. The "Knights Templar," that association of whose organization so little is definitely known, is generally supposed to have had a return of the banners given to each knight; those unspotted and unstained being the only ones accepted. "The Knights of the Golden Fleece," comprising nearly all the crowned heads of Europe, had some such martial archives. But we need not delve among the customs of antiquity to find precedents for what is most eminently proper. No feudal pageant need act as a testimony to the propriety of such a ceremony. In our land all power which constitutes the State is derived from the people, and it in turn is meted out to public servants. When the commissions of our officers were given by the Governor, when they were formed into regiments, and before they had passed beyond the control of the Commonwealth, while yet they were citizens of Pennsylvania, and not employed as servants of the United States, our State gave them an emblem to cherish and preserve, to defend in battle, to keep it from all crime, or treachery, or cowardice, and to return again to her keeping as unpolluted as when she first gave it into her hands. To each regiment she presented such an emblem, such a signal to rally around, such an insignia to mark the action of the Pennsylvania troops.

Since those flags were first presented, the bearers have undergone heroic trials. Upon a score of battle-fields each has been unfurled—in camp and on the march, amid privation and disaster, in victory and in defeat, these flags have waved. Throughout all the Southern States, upon the site of every contest, some one of these banners have been seen, recognized, and cheered. Could they but speak—could but some tongue be put within their folds, and they be enabled to tell, as WASHINGTON IRVING made the interesting volume in the British Museum speak, what a record they could unfold! From their high position they could overlook the fight, and tell us not only how generals behaved, but of the silent secret suffering which found no utterance; of the helpless agony and undying patriotism, which, coming from a private, has not been recorded by man.

And now, when the tumult and the turmoil is over, when peace has succeeded strife, and victory been achieved, the bearers of these standards come to our city, and on the site of the Declaration of Independence reconsecrate the ground by placing their beloved banners there.

Many of them are tattered and bloody; many of them are but shreds and fragments of what they were when first the Governor gave them to their keepers' hands, but purer, thrice purer are they now, soiled, torn, and with inscriptions erased, than when bright and new they went forth at the head of marching columns. They have been baptized in the blood of the best of earth; they have been shot at and torn by Rebel balls, and those of which the least is left must once have been where shot most thickly fell. They went forth without any complimentary inscription; they come back with the mangled remnants of names emblazoned upon them. The battles they fought have been inscribed upon them by order of the Government, by command of the nation, and when we find these titles erased, it proves that, not content with honor acquired they flew still bravely in other battles. The United States has inscribed upon them "well done," and now as they are returned to our capital, they afford the proudest monument of the popular heroism.

When the day is past, and the ceremony done, and they are once more redeposited in the custody of the Commonwealth, we will hear of them no more for years; yet the remembrance of the deeds which they have achieved, will be immortal, and the children and the children's children of those who bore and those who followed them will visit the capital, in order to gaze upon the flag with which their father's name was associated. The ceremony will be performed with all the grandeur incident upon the day selected, and what more happy combination of dates could have been made than the one which opens a new decade in the nation's life, by the laying aside forever of the banners of a hard-fought and triumphantly ended war?

The Death of Senator James H. Lane.

A BRIEF telegraphic despatch published in yesterday's afternoon papers announced the tragic termination of the mortal career of the individual whose name stands at the head of this article. "JIM LANE," as he was familiarly called, was one of the most singular characters that has ever figured in American politics. He was the son of an Indiana politician, and embraced his father's profession at an early day. Figuring some in the local politics of his native State, and participating in the Mexican war, where he held the rank of Colonel, he was finally elected to the House of Representatives, holding at nearly the same time, as he used to delight to tell, the three offices of Lieutenant-Governor of his State, elector at large for Indiana, and member of Congress. The Congress of which he was a member was that notorious body which, under the lead of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, repealed the Missouri Compromise and passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill—LANE, in common with the other Democratic members, voting for it. The tremendous popular reaction which followed that infamous measure reached even to Indiana, and left LANE's political barque stranded high and dry upon the banks of defeat. The excitement attending the early settlement of Kansas followed. It was something that suited LANE's temperament, and he "pulled up stakes" in Indiana and went to Kansas. He always said himself that he went there at the instance of Senator DOUGLAS and other prominent gentlemen, to organize the Democratic party. Lawrence was the political headquarters of the Territory, and thither LANE made his way. His first step was to call a Democratic Convention, and as he could get no other place for holding it, he called it to meet on the banks of the Kansas river. From this circumstance it passed into the local history of Kansas, under the name of the "Sandbank Convention." Unexpected difficulties met our Democratic missionary upon the very threshold of his labors. Those were stern days in Kansas, and there was no room for the petty devices of ordinary politicians. The Free State men would have nothing to do with LANE, because he avowed himself a Democrat; the pro-slavery men would have nothing to do with him because he would not come out and openly avow himself in favor of making Kansas a slave State. So, between the two, he found himself without occupation, and his Democratic Convention proved a failure. But he was not the man to stand idle in the midst of great events. His quick eye comprehended at a glance the true state of affairs, and a natural sympathy with the men of his own section, who were then suffering great outrages at the hands of the slave power, impelled him to an open and hearty espousal of the free State cause. His talents fitted him for the leadership to which his ambition urged him. Ready of speech, impetuous, rough, daring, experienced in military affairs, a man of the people, never forgetting a face he had once seen or a name he had once heard, he soon acquired great influence over the masses, and became one of the chief actors in the stormy and eventful scenes which ensued in Kansas. His military reputation, acquired in the Mexican war, gave him almost uncontested supremacy in that line of operations. There was one man in Kansas, however, who never took any stock in LANE, militarily, politically, or otherwise; that was old JOHN BROWN. Between the reckless, deceitful, profane politician and that earnest, honest, God-fearing man there were no elements in common. BROWN was both brave and able, and many of the most successful Free State fights were under his leadership.

Early in 1856 the struggle in Kansas became very desperate, and most of the Free State men were arrested and imprisoned or compelled to flee from the Territory. LANE did the latter, escaping in disguise. He returned in the fall, however, leading in a company of armed emigrants from the North by way of Nebraska. The line of march he then took over the untrodden prairies is known as "LANE's road" to this day.

In the summer of 1858, the unfortunate homicide of GAIL JENKINS occurred. The circumstances were briefly as follows:—LANE and JENKINS were contestants for a very valuable claim adjoining the city of Lawrence. Each was living upon the claim—their houses not far separated. Within the yard of LANE's house was a well from which both families had been in the habit of using water. There were two ways of entering the yard, one of which LANE fastened up; JENKINS tore down the fastenings; LANE restored them. JENKINS sent a hostile message to him that he was coming that way for water again, and soon made his appearance, armed with an axe, and accompanied by a couple of friends, one or both of whom had firearms. LANE took a shot-gun from the house, and stationed himself near the well, warning JENKINS not to approach. JENKINS paid no attention to him, but broke down the gate with his axe, and advanced towards the well. LANE fired upon him at the distance of a few feet, the whole charge of fine bird shot striking him full in the breast, and causing his almost instantaneous death. Nearly simultaneous with the explosion of LANE's gun several shots were fired from the other side, one of which struck LANE in the leg, inflicting a severe flesh wound. Of course, the affair caused intense excitement, as JENKINS was an old and prominent citizen, and had many friends both in Kansas and at the East. LANE sustained a protracted examination before three justices of the peace, who refused to bind him over for trial, and, we believe, no bill of indictment in the case was ever found by a grand jury of the county. The legal contest for the claim was carried to the Court of last resort, and the claim was finally awarded to LANE. The growth of the city of Lawrence had, meanwhile, made much of it available for building purposes, so that it had become extremely valuable. After the contest was over he made the widow a present of $1500; she, however, in consideration, giving him a quiet title to the land.

Upon the admission of Kansas as a state, LANE was elected one of her first Senators—drawing the short term of four years. At its expiration he was elected to the full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1865. During the war he held several quasi military positions, which, however, on the whole, added no lustre to his reputation.

As a public speaker, under favorable circumstances, LANE had few superiors. He made no impression in the Senate, nor on an ordinary topic before an ordinary audience. But take him in an hour of great excitement or danger, or before a Kansas crowd in a savage political contest, and he had great power. There was a vein of argument in all his speeches, but their chief strength was in their enthusiastic, impassioned, *ad captandum* style. He was fond of appealing to persons in the crowd by name, in the midst of his harangues. He had no wit, and rarely told a story. There were a few stock anecdotes, however, which he used on all occasions. He was profane in his speeches to a shocking degree, but when the occasion was sufficiently important, he made even this element startlingly effective.

Old Kansas men, who heard his speech at 2 o'clock at night in the Constitutional Convention at Minneola in 1858, well remember an instance of this kind. He was the foremost man in excitements of all sorts. He was making a harangue one evening to a house full of listeners in Lawrence, when, in the midst of his remarks, a cry of "fire" was raised from a neighboring building. The crowd rushed *en masse* to the scene of the conflagration, and when they got there, LANE was already on the burning building, assisting in putting out the fire. He was a man of iron frame, of great strength, and of an energy that knew no bounds. In his political campaigns he would ride from one end of Kansas to the other, in all kinds of weather, speaking every day and night. During the sittings of political conventions it was the general impression that he did not sleep at all.

As a politician he was corrupt and unscrupulous to the last degree. Born and brought up in the most depraved school of Democratic politicians, he never forsook its practices. He was utterly reckless of the means he used to secure his ends. His most prominent trait of character was his total want of truthfulness. He seemed to have lost in his own mind all distinction between truth and falsehood. In this respect he was alike to friends and foes; and yet such was the magnetism of the man's presence, that men whom he had deceived a hundred times would trust him yet again.

The secret of his power with the people of of Kansas lay in his early services to the Free State cause, his popular manners, his wide acquaintance with the inhabitants in every part of the State, and the fact that he constantly made himself the exponent of their dominant political sentiments. For the last five years, too, he has wielded the entire patronage of the general Government in Kansas, which is very large.

His death will work a complete revolution of the *personnel* of parties in that State. There is no leader that can succeed to his power. He was the life of the dominant faction, and it cannot hold together longer. It will be a blessing to Kansas, for it will prove her emancipation from a political rule which has gone far to demoralize the public sentiment of the State.

LANE was of more than medium height, with a slightly stooping gait; was strong and sinewy of build; had a fine head, not a handsome face, his brows being massive and heavy, and his small, twinkling, snake-like eyes, deep set in his head. His voice was powerful, and capable of great exertion, though he was so reckless in its use, that he often broke it completely down before finishing a speech. He leaves a widow and several children. For several years past, it has been the opinion of many of LANE's friends and enemies both, that he was not entirely of sound mind. His tragic end would seem to confirm that opinion. A few days ago he left his seat in the Senate to return home to Kansas for a visit. Shortly after a telegraphic despatch announced that he was sick at St. Louis, threatened with paralysis. He seems to have been on the way to his home at Lawrence, and at Leavenworth to have committed the rash act which sent him into another world.

THE CANING REPORT.—The committee on the caning of GRINNELL by ROUSSEAU report in favor of censuring the victim and expelling the chastiser. Their decision seems to us slightly illogical. If the insult offered to General ROUSSEAU was so great that the House must now ransack its records and censure a speaker for words spoken weeks ago in debate, then that affront was sufficiently great to justify an assault. If there was no justification, then why censure GRINNELL? If there was a cause, why expel ROUSSEAU? It looks to us like a compromise; and in such a case a compromise is an act of injustice to one, at least, of the parties concerned.

THE RECALL of the Spanish fleet from the Pacific, which has been officially announced, is a virtual abandonment of the war waged by Spain against Chili and Peru. The disasters which the fleet encountered, as well as the general indignation excited by the destruction of Valparaiso, has so prejudiced all Christendom against the contest, and so crippled the power of Her Most Catholic Majesty, that some such step was rendered necessary. The intelligence is of deep interest, and will cause general congratulation among the friends of the Republics in our land.

Wilcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"

NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JULY 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—On Wednesday, July 4, citizens are requested to keep their vehicles of every description out of the streets through which the Military Parade will pass. During the procession vehicles will not be allowed to stand at the intersections of streets. Spectators are asked to remain upon the sidewalks to avoid accident.

Housekeepers are especially cautioned to keep their dwellings well fastened or carefully looked after during the day. Strangers and others losing children will make the loss known to the nearest Police Station.

By order of the Mayor.

SAMUEL G. HUGGLES,
1t Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF THE

West Jersey Hotel Company,

No. 271 South THIRD Street.

The subscription Books of this Company will open at the Company's Office, on MONDAY next July 2, and at CONGRESS HALL, Cape Island, on and after July 20.

I. H. JOSEPH,
6 29 7t Attorney for Corporators.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., JULY 3, 1866.

On WEDNESDAY, July 4, this Office will be closed at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain closed during the rest of the day.

The Carriers will make but one delivery of letters, viz. 8 A. M.

The two first morning and last evening collection of letters will be made from lamp-post and other boxes.

The several stations will be open at the same hours as the Central Office.

C. A. WALBORN,
1t Postmaster.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2459 FRANKFORD Road

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared, free of taxes, payable on and after the 10th day of July.

The transfer books will be closed until the 10th instant.

7 3 6t E. A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

CLAIMS TO MERIT

OF

"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."

1st—They promptly check Diarrhœa.
2d—They subdue Cramps and Pain in the Stomach.
3d—They correct effects of bad water.
4th—They are necessary to all Travellers.
5th—They are convenient as a Pocket Remedy.
6th—They are a combination of diffusive stimulants, sedatives, and astringents, excelling in effect (in use) any known remedy for similar purposes.

Exclusive maker (covered by law), C. H. NEEDLES, TWELFTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

ARMORY COMPANY A, GREY RESERVES, No. 810 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1866.

In accordance with Regimental Orders, the Corps will meet at the Armory for Parade at 8 o'clock sharp on the morning of the FOURTH OF JULY. Full dress uniform, white gloves.

By order of JAMES D. KEYSER, Captain.
JOHN STEWART First Sergeant. 1t*

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES.

Companies of the Order will assemble in the Supreme Court Room (right wing, Independence Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 9¾ o'clock A. M. (promptly), to participate in the ceremonies of the day.

Companies will appear in the uniform of their respective rank, if possible, with full badge of the order.

T. FILLWOOD ZELL, } Committees.
1t* JAMES B. RODGERS, }

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The Veterans of 1812 will meet at the SUPREME COURT ROOM on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 4, at 9 o'clock. Full attendance requested. Veterans of this and other States cordially invited to participate in the Flag Ceremonies.

PETER HAY, President.
JOHN H. FRICK, Secretary. 1t

GREY RESERVES.—COMPANY I will assemble at the Armory TO-MORROW MORNING, July 4, at 7 o'clock, in full uniform.

J. PARKER MARTIN,
1t* Captain Commanding.

MORE NEWS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—A GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT at the SURF HOUSE.

The Gloucester Boats leave every FORTY-FIVE MINUTES. 1t*

MUJAVIRO.

MUJAVIRO.

The most delicious of all perfumes. Sold everywhere, and by MUJAVIRO,
1trp HARRIS & OLIVER, TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

TO LET,

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,

No. 1020 CHESTNUT Street,

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS

A few opportunity for Jobbers to close out their surplus stocks, or parties making alterations in their premises. 1trp

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.

INCREASING SUCCESS

of the Great Somatic Conjuror,

ROBERT HELLER.

ONE NIGHT (Tuesday), July 3, 1866.

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

NEW ILLUSIONS! NEW JOKES!

TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE.

THE SCARLET SPIRIT, Etc., Etc.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) FOURTH OF JULY, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.

AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock. EVENING at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT HELLER IN BOTH.

HELLER'S MAGIC!

HELLER'S MUSIC!!

HELLER'S WOOD MINSTRELS!!!

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

REMEMBER, ARCH STREET THEATRE.

PERFORMANCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE PROCESSION,

AT 2½ O'CLOCK, AND EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK

1t

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR FINE STOCK

OF

GRENADINES,

ORGANDIES,

HERNANI BAREGES,

LAWNS,

BLACK IRON BAREGES,

PERCALES,

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS,

6 16 swt8 1]

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

STORE TO BE ALTERED.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

20 pieces white-ground Iron Bareges, reduced to 31c
15 pieces mixed Grenadine Dupogue, 31c.; reduced from 50.
50 pieces Melange and Mohairs, for Travelling Suits, 31c.
5 pieces Silver Mohair Poplins, for suits, 37½c.; worth 75.

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETTS.

French Organdies and Jaconetts, 25, 31, and 37½c; reduced.
Yard wide English Prints (Hoyle's), 25c.
Best American Prints, 19c.

HEM S. HKFS. HEM S. HKFS.

100 dozen Ladies' Hem S. Hkfs., 28c., worth 45.
Hem S. Hkfs., 25 to 75c.; reduced.
Gents' Fine Colored Border Hk S. (Linen) 37½c.
50 dozen Napkins, large size, $2 25. A Job Lot.
Linen Table Damasks (Loom), 69c. per yard.
Linen Damasks and Towels, greatly reduced.
250 dozen Honey Comb and Patent Friction Bath Towels.
50 pieces Irish Linens, 45 and 50c.; old price.
Lead colored Linens, very cheap.

DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS.

1 case 2¼ yards wide White Sheeting Muslin, only 88c.
1 case heavy 4 4 White Muslin 25c
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Great Falls Forestdale, and all leading makes, below case price
1 bale fine all-wool Ballardvale Flannel, 35c.
Flannels, all grades, purchased before the recent advance, to be sold cheap.

BLACK SILKS REDUCED.

Heavy Blue edge Silk, $1 62
Yard wide heavy Gros Grains for Coats, $2 95
250 large size Shetland Shawls, best goods.
Handsome Scotch Shawls, camel's hair fringe, $4 50.
Linen Sans, Linen Sans from one to ten
Fortemonnaies a large assortment cheap.
Fine French Pomades, Bandoline, Combs, and Brushes, of our own importation.

CLOSING OUT HOOP SKIRTS.

The Gabrielle Hoop Skirts closing out.
Best Wha'eb one Corsets
A general reduction throughout the whole stock.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.

During alteration of front building (commencing July 5) the entrance to the Store will be on FILBERT Street, below Eighth.

6 30 3tsp E. R. LEE.

MOSQUITO NETS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to put up at the shortest notice, in Town or Country

MOSQUITO CURTAINS,

FOR BEDS, CRIBS, ETC.,

Of the most approved styles of fixtures, and of all the various materials used for the purpose.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

7 3 tuths8trp]

No. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NAPOLEON'S JULIUS CAESAR.

VOLUME 2

JUST READY TO-DAY. Bound in green morocco cloth, bevelled boards. For sale by

ASHMEAD & EVANS,

No. 724 CHESTNUT STREET.

Also received to-day:—

COLONEL HARRY GILMOR'S FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON. Ambrose Spencer.

PHEMIE KELLER. A Novel By F. G. Trafford, author of "Maxwell Drewitt," etc. Paper covers.

NEW NOVELS, by first-class writers. Just the books for dull summer afternoons. 1trp

VERANDAH

AND

WINDOW AWNINGS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to put up, in Town or Country,

AWNINGS,

FOR WINDOWS OR VERANDAHS,

Of the various materials used for the purpose, of which they keep an assortment constantly on hand.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

7 2 mw6trp]

No. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE TEETH.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

AN AMUSING STORY.

By One who Visited the Colton Dental Association.

"Alighting from the omnibus which has brought us through Broadway's hurrying throng, which seem ever pursuing some mocking phantom that eludes their grasp, we ascend the marble steps of the 'Cooper Union.' It is 'all very fine' to enter this pleasant reception room, but the studio beyond the folding doors—'ay, there's the rub!' But as the kindly face and pleasant voice of the Professor greet us, our errand seems shorn of half its terrors. Yet we cannot forbear asking, as we present our credentials and look timidly up at the compassionate dark eyes so far above our own diminutive stature, 'Will it kill us?' A pleasant laugh and an assuring word convince us that our time has not yet come; and we comply with the invitation to enter the operating room, with our two accompanying friends (the fair face of one assumes the hue of driven snow), with very much the feeling that the fly accepted the proffered hospitality of the spider.

"Ere aware of it we are seated in the dreaded chair, engaged in a pleasant conversation. Suddenly we find a prop insinuated between our jaws, and the mouthpiece of a villainous looking black bag between our lips. Two pair of hands, so gentle in their manipulations as to almost lead one to doubt their owners belonging to the masculine persuasion, hold our mouth upon the pipe that the inhalation of the gas may be more perfect, while the owners of the aforesaid hands speak gentle words of encouragement. The soft hand of a lady assistant is laid assuringly on our own, and we can almost feel the suppressed anxiety of the two beloved companions behind the chair. A buzzing sound, as of myriad swarms of bees! Anon comes floating by, in grand measures and long-drawn cadences, a sweet old triumphal hymn, such as those may sing who, having left all of earth behind them, enter into the glory of the Lord; and mingled with this, a wild symphony of dashing waves, ringing their 'ceaseless never more.' Yet how strange! that last word of the hymn gave us a slight twitch, followed by two more, which partook of the nature of a strong yet painless wrench. 'Your teeth are out,' say three kind voices. But we have not come down yet to the sublunary world sufficiently to comprehend their meaning, until the assurance is repeated by one of the familiar voices behind the chair. We rise a new being and leave at the feet of the kind operator fifteen molars and incisors—a tribute to the greatest discovery of the age.

"MARY N. ROCKWELL."

DR. COLTON has made the Nitrous Oxide, or "Laughing Gas," for more than twenty years past and originated its anæsthetic use for the extraction of teeth in May, 1863. Since then we have administered it to over

15 000 PATIENTS,
15 000 PATIENTS,

without a single failure to produce insensibility to pain, or one case of unpleasant or injurious effects from the gas, which is so incident to chloroform and ether.

Every one of these 15 000 patients have signed a certificate scroll that the operation was painless and pleasant. We can extract from ten to fifteen teeth with one dose of gas.

The following are the names of some of the distinguished persons for whom we have extracted teeth with the gas, and to whom we would confidently refer:—

PHILADELPHIA.

Casper Souder, Ed.,
Horace Fescett,
Charles F. Garrigues,
Rev. A. Paul,
Rev. A. C. J. Hamilton
George H. Stuart,
William Warnock,
Rev. George Brinckhurst,
Charles F. Bicknell,
George B. L. Clay, M. D.,
Samuel Kreamer,
E. A. Turpin,
John Berry,
Wm. J. son of Dr Gurney
Frank W. Newbold,
George H. Mitchell, M. D.
Aug. A. Bournonville, M. D.
F. G. Wilcox (3 years old),
J. G. Mitchell,
D. W. F. Rivenes,
S. C. Herbert, dentist,
John S. Crombiger,
J. P. Bailey,
Thomas S. Harrison,
Colonel Lewis Wagner,
J. A. McArthur, M. D.,
Alexander G. Cattell

Mrs. M. C. Bispham,
Mrs. Mary C. Holmes,
Mrs. F. Fisher,
Mrs. S. B. Whiting,
Mrs. H. H. Weaver,
Miss Lillie B. Lewis,
Mrs. F. E. Belding
Mrs. James J. Allen,
Mrs. Cara G. Balston,
Mrs. E. S. Davis
Mrs. R. L. Rutter
Miss Anna Moore,
Miss Carrie Cox,
Mrs. E. K. Eisenbrey,
Mrs. Dr. Benner,
Mrs. Seth B. Gloodin,
Mrs. J. M. Bromford,
Miss Fannie Knowles,
Miss Maggie Pancoast,
Mrs. T. M. Moore
Mrs Hannah Phillips,
Mrs. Nellie Wilson,
Mrs. Rena D. Tallinson,
Mrs Anna Taylor,
Miss Mary M. Mitchell,
Miss Juliette S. Roberts,
Miss Rebecca W. Artemus,

NEW YORK.

C. B. Ashburen, U. S. N.
A. A. Howard, M. D.,
John H. Johnston, M. D.
F. Hollick, M. D.
H. C. Jones M. D.
F. L. Watt, Dentist,
E. D. Robie U. S. N.
N. W. Kimberly, Dentist,
Rev. Charles C. Painter,
Rev. F. Babbitt,
Rev. D. H. Emerson
Richard C. Dean M. D., U. S. N.
John J. Mitchell, M. D.
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.

Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson.
Mrs Rev. H. Loomis.
Mrs. George Chesterman.
Miss Carrie Bodine.
Mrs. James P. Harper.
Mrs. S. M. Beard.
Mrs Effie W. Allison.
Mrs. J. H. Bache,
Mrs. C. W. Adams
Mrs. George H. Norton,
Mrs. James H. Mills.
Mrs Rev. William Meikle.
And fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six others.

Many of these patients have written sentences opposite their names, the following of which are specimens:

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream.—*By a Foreign Minister of State.*

"Came from Hudson—would come from England."

"Thought I was going up in the air, holding on to the tail of a kite."

"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."

"Absolutely did not know it was done till done."

"Twenty-two teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."

"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."

"My recent operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend the Nitrous Oxide."

"Very pleasant cream."

"My weak and nervous system received no pain, but wonderfully recruited afterwards."

"I endorse all written above."

"A pleasant ride on the cars."

"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."

"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."

"God bless the inventor."

But it will be asked does it destroy all pain? Is the gas pleasant to breathe? Does it leave any bad effects afterwards? Can a person with weak lungs or heart disease inhale it with safety? We answer it does destroy all pain; it is pleasant to breathe—no bad effects, such as depression or reaction, follow; it is safe for those having weak lungs or heart disease. Indeed we have had fifty such patients tell us they felt better for a week after inhaling the gas.

But what do the medical profession say of the gas? The following letter from the distinguished surgeon, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, to Dr. Colton, speaks for itself:—

No. 14 East Sixteenth street,
New York December 22 1865.

To you is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry, after a lull of twenty-two years.

"The value of a safe anæsthetic agent which can be used without anticipation of danger to the patient, is a great boon to suffering humanity and I have related thus much only in relation to my own cases in the belief that if similar favorable results are met with by others, the nitrous oxide gas will supersede all other anæsthetics now in use.

J. M. CARNOCHAN,
Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc. etc. etc.

TESTIMONY FROM DR GRISCOM.

New York, March 8, 1865.

Having occasion recently to undergo a minor surgical operation of much severity, I embraced the opportunity to try the anæsthetic effect of nitrous oxide gas, administered by Dr. G. Q. COLTON. I found it perfectly satisfactory. I was put into a sound sleep in a few seconds, and remained so until the operation and dressing of the wound were completed. While looking for the incisions to begin, I found they had all been done.

JOHN H. GRISCOM,
Physician to New York Hospital.

The degree of insensibility produced by the gas may be inferred from the following

AMUSING INCIDENT.

A lady came to our office to have one tooth extracted. After examining the tooth, we administered the gas, and when she fell asleep the tooth was extracted. On waking she spit out the blood, and in a few minutes was asked to vacate the chair for another patient and take a seat at the table. Not offering to pay, we, as a gentle reminder, asked her to add her name to our scroll. "Why!" said the lady, when are you going to draw my tooth?" The tooth had been out ten minutes!

TESTIMONY FROM THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.

"We are slow to believe in the efficacy of new remedies that are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clergymen and others of our acquaintance assures us that Dr. COLTON, whose office is in the Cooper Institute has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain. * * We think it a duty to publish this fact, which we give, not on our own experience, but on the testimony of men of high character and intelligence, who are utterly incapable of deception."

Our price for extracting is $2 for the first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent tooth. [6 12 tus3t

OFFICES:

No. 737 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.

No. 161 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI.

No. 87 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS give an entire change of programme this week at the Chesnut Street Theatre. To-morrow (Fourth of July) they give a grand matinee. There will be thousands of tired and heated strangers in the city who can rest themselves, cool themselves, enjoy themselves, and hear the best singing, see the funniest of comedians, and return home delighted with their visit to Philadelphia. The Bryants also appear every evening during the week. Matinee at two o'clock; the admittance only thirty cents.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.—The commencement exercises of this time-honored institution took place this morning, at Musical Fund Hall, in presence of a large and appreciative audience. The order of exercises embraced the following programme:—

Music, by Hassler's Orchestra Prayer. Music.
Greek Salutatory.....Louis Horace Pauly
Elements of a Liberal Education, (excused).
Otis Howard Kendall
Manliness.....Charles Underwood Raymond
Conversion of the Roman Empire....Harry Clay Brown
The Six Nations.....John White Hoffman
Bread and Butter Sciences.....Harry Ingersoll Meigs
Master's Oration—Professional Cosmopolitanism,
James William Ashton
Conferring of Degrees.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on the following members of the senior class:—Wharton Barker, Frederick Williamson Beasley, Jr., Henry Williams Biddle, Harry Clay Brown, Anthony Charron Campbell, Clement Cresson Dickey, Cadwalader Evans, George Thomas Graham, Isaac Minis Hays, John White Hoffman, Otis Howard Kendall, John Alsop King, Harry Ingersoll Meigs, John Buck Morgan, Louis Horace Pauly, Charles Underwood Raymond, William Bernard Sharkey.

The Degree of Master of Arts on the following Graduates of Three Years' standing:—James William Asston, William Rawle Brooks, Charles Foulke Corson, Alexis Irenee Dupont, John Ferguson, Nathan Hatfield, Ezekiel Hunn, Jr., Daniel Jacoby, William Laurie, William Main, Jr., James Logan Newbold, George Washington Pauly, Charles Penrose Perkins, Eugene Irving Ramsee, Francis Gardon Smyth, George Washington Lowber Spiese, George Strawbridge, William Fletcher Swahlen, Franklin Webster Winslow, Samuel Young.

The Degree of Bachelor of Laws on the following:—Frank F. Bright, John W. Ellis, Jerome Carty, Frank Haseltine, Samuel C. Hollingsworth, J. Granville Leach, James McIntyre, Washington F. Pedrick, James W. Pennypacker, Edward L. Perkins, Maximilian Schmidt, Adam E. Wiegand, Henry D. Wireman, Ellis H. Yarnall.

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine—Charles Winslow.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. J. J. Mombert.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws on Henry Coppe, A. M., President of Lehigh University.

Certificates of the Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine, were also given to the following persons:—Dr. F. G. Caumont, of France; Dr. Roland G. Curtin, of Pa.; Dr. Carlos W. Knight, U. S. N.; D. Forrest Willard, of Conn.; E. B. Moseley, of Pa.; G. R. K. Clark, of Pa.; J. Russell Caldwell, Pa.

Announcement of Prizes. Music—"Farewell." Valedictory Address, by George Thomas Graham.

Everything passed off pleasantly; the young gentlemen who participated reflecting much credit upon themselves and their instructors. The University of Pennsylvania is deservedly popular with our citizens, its popularity being based upon a long career of usefulness and honor.

A FEARFUL RIOT IN CAMDEN—FOUR PERSONS SEVERELY WOUNDED.—Two colored Sunday schools—the Emiloh, Baptist and Central Presbyterian—yesterday afternoon visited the Diamond Cottage Garden, in Camden, on a picnic. The attendance for the most part was of the respectable class, but there was a goodly sprinkling of roughs, both black and white. A dispute arose among them in the bar-room, about 7 o'clock in the evening, during which several blows were struck. The whole affair was of that free and-easy character that renders it almost impossible to tell exactly how it commenced.

A policeman appearing on the scene, one of the colored men present, who was not concerned in the row, started on a run and was at once arrested. A great difficulty arose over this, the negroes demanding his release. While the fight was thus progressing, an alarm of fire was sounded, and two fire companies presently appeared upon the scene, when the battle was renewed with greater vigor than ever. A large number of arrests were finally made, and the names of the wounded ascertained.

Daniel Johntry, a policeman, received during the melee two severe cuts upon the forehead, inflicting a very serious though it is believed not fatal injury.

Charles Gilbert, another policeman, was likewise wounded in the arm with a razor.

Mayor Budd, who was at tea when the alarm of fire sounded, hastened to the scene, and, as the reward of his efforts to preserve the peace, had his right hand severely bruised, and the sleeve torn entirely from his coat.

Several colored men were also injured, two of them in a serious manner. These were Isaiah White and Edward Johnson. They were both sent over to this city, by order of Mayor Budd, to have their wounds properly cared for in hospital. This morning the Mayor commenced an investigation into the affair, which, taken altogether, was one of the most disgraceful and disastrous that has occurred in Camden in a long time.

THE FIREWORKS ON THE FOURTH.—It will be remembered that the place of exhibition of the fireworks, on the evening of the Fourth of July, has been changed from Fairmount Park to Broad and Market streets.

The programme has not yet been fully prepared, but the display will be magnificent. The concluding piece will be of unequaled splendor. It will extend entirely across the street, and will consist of a column on either side, surmounted with portraits of Washington and Lincoln.

A splendid American flag will adorn the centre, over which will appear the motto, "Our flag still waves." Beneath this flag will be a minute and elaborate representation of the flag presentation in the Square.

THE JOHNSON CONVENTION A FAILURE.—The State Johnson Convention was to have taken place this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Sansom Street Hall. Thither our reporter repaired, for the purpose of taking notes of proceedings. After waiting some time, a gathering of some twenty or twenty-five persons assembled, and the crowd not increasing, Mr. Martin, of Delaware county, was called to the chair. He stated that a number of delegates expected had not arrived, and after the transaction of a small amount of unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

"PHILADELPHIA FIRE ZOUAVES."—At the request of Colonel D. W. C. Baxter, the surviving members of this gallant regiment met in the Washington Hose House last evening, and completed their preparations for the observance of the Fourth. The *Zouaves* flag will not have any inscription on it, as the men of the regiment proudly claim that the history of the Second Corps is their own history. The regiment will form to-morrow morning on the corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets.

THE ORPHAN GIRLS AND THE PARADE TO-MORROW.—In anticipation of a very warm day, and in order that the orphan girls of deceased soldiers should not be unnecessarily fatigued, the general Committee of Arrangements decided this morning that these girls shall not take part in the parade to-morrow, but will be privately conveyed to Independence Square, and provided with seats. This is a very creditable arrangement, and will undoubtedly prevent much sickness among these children, who would otherwise be exposed to the burning rays of the sun for several hours.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—It is well known to the United States detectives that certain parties have been engaged for some time past in manufacturing counterfeit $10 notes on at least one National Bank, and that the first attempt to pass them in this city will take place this evening and during to-morrow, when the immense crowds and great excitement will afford a fair field of operations. The name of the bank or banks used on these notes has not been ascertained, but the public are cautioned to carefully examine all tens offered this evening and to-morrow.

SPLENDID SUMMER RETREAT.—Those who wish to spend a few hours, days, or weeks at the seaside for recreation, can be handsomely and comfortably accommodated at the well-known Surf House, Atlantic City. The proprietor has recently purchased a new grand piano, which has been placed in the ladies' parlor, and the Satterlee General Hospital Band of this city has been regularly engaged to give concert and cotillion music during afternoon and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FIREMEN.—This evening, at eight o'clock, there will be a meeting of the delegates of the several fire companies who are to participate in the celebration to-morrow. It will be held at the house of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, and is called for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the parade.

"CRESCENT CITY."—A detached balloon ascension will be made from the Academy of Music lot, July 4, at 6 P. M. Cable ascensions, parachutes, small balloons, and a variety of other attractions will form a part of the day's programme at the enclosure. Admission twenty-five cents.

A FATAL RESULT OF DRINKING.—Thomas Murry, a white man aged thirty-five years, was taken in charge last night by the Fifteenth Ward police. He was very much intoxicated, and was taken to the Station House, and died during the night from the effects of convulsions.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.—The Athletic and Quickstep will play a match game to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at Fifteen street and Columbia avenue.

VAGRANCY.—Lieutenant Hampton's police arrested forty-seven vagrants last night, all of whom were committed to prison.

CHOLERA.—In all time of pestilence, want of proper precaution destroys more lives than the disease itself. Should the Cholera visit us, the lives of nine out of ten of those who will be attacked may be saved by the timely use of *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE*. No family should be without it, to be promptly administered when premonitory symptoms first make their appearance. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

AN ANTEDILUVIAN STORY.—In the year 2, a sprightly youth, some hundred and fifty years of age, went gaily bounding forth from his home, only pausing now and then to play with a pet mammoth, which gambolled by his side. Suddenly he paused, on seeing fixed upon him the excessively large and penetrating eye of an ichthyosaurus, which had just breakfasted on a whale and two crocodiles, and now meditated some change in its bill of fare. This monster's appearance would have astounded any modern eye, but the young Antediluvian regarded it with far less amazement than he would have felt at seeing such a vast repository of good and cheap Clothing as we behold in Tower Hall.

Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpaca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply at the lowest prices possible.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

HYGIENIC WINE.—

A WINE, grown on the sunny slopes of Spain—the genuine juice of the grape in all its purity, as bestowed upon us by the beneficent GIVER, and such as is, alone, consistent with Christian teachings—not intoxicating in the least—will supply a want greatly felt in this country.

SUCH IS HYGIENIC WINE,
the Great Imported Tonic, Aromatic.

It is conscientiously recommended to LADIES, as it will soothe the nerves, renew the blood, and gently stimulate and invigorate the system.

All of sedate habits—ministers, lawyers, and professional men, possessing constitutions more delicate than others of less confining labors—those who expend a great deal of vitality in brain-work, will at once acknowledge the superiority of this restorative. REMEMBER, it leaves behind none of the baneful influences of alcoholic preparations.

IT CREATES A HEALTHY APPETITE.

We warrant test, upon trial, HYGIENIC WINE will be found to be the finest, most *delicious*, and HEALTHFUL Tonic known. Try it to be convinced.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Agents for Pennsylvania.

N. B.—HYGIENIC WINE is an IMPORTED Tonic; it has the approval of the "IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF PARIS," and was tested by the Committee on Chemistry of the American Medical Association which assembled in Baltimore, May 1, 1866 and indorsed by fifty-six prominent members *with their signatures.*

EPITAPHS ARE NOT ALWAYS VERACIOUS, but they are more truthful than the labels of the so-called foreign perfumes now sold in this market. Don't be duped by these printed fables. They are counterfeit presentments, covering counterfeit articles. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is, on the other hand, precisely what it purports to be—a pure, unimpeachable staple of the toilet.—*Chicago Times.*

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION is the desire of every American. Reconstruction of the system when "run down" is the prime necessity of every one. How the Constitution of the United States may be restored is a debatable question, even with wise and good men—but there is no question that the enfeebled human constitution may be restored by the use of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

WHEN you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and see how quick you can be restored for a abiding.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER
Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.
Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

PLANTATION BITTERS—S. T. 1860—X.—It has been established upon the highest medical authority that the systematic use of these world-renowned Bitters is the most potent safeguard against every species of epidemic or contagious disease. They brace up, strengthen, and invigorate the system, restore and preserve a healthy appetite, promote digestion, and maintain that electrical equilibrium without which health, either of body or mind, is impossible. We regard "Plantation Bitters" as the most important discovery ever made by medical science. For sale everywhere.

A SEASONABLE FAMILY REMEDY.—Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels incident to the season, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach and being pleasant to the taste, is readily taken by children. While it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly, when administered according to directions, to either children or adults. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS combine all the advantages of the best Homœopathic treatment, without its intricacy or uncertainty. They are prepared by a physician of over twenty years' homœpathic experience, have been tried in every conceivable manner, and have been endorsed and recommended in the highest terms by the hundreds of thousands who daily use them.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,
No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

CRYSTAL MINT-DROPS.—At this season of the year, and particularly for tourists, these confections should not be overlooked. They are calculated to prevent derangements of the system caused by heat and sudden changes of the weather.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
No. 1210 Market street.

IF YOU WANT a first-rate suit of Ready-Made Clothing, remember the sign of the Crescent,
JONES'
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.

PURE GINGER CONFECTIONS.—Admirably adapted to the summer season.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
No. 1210 Market street.

NO SALE TO NIGHT.—The auction sale announced by Mr. B. Scott, Jr., to take place this evening at his warerooms, has been unavoidably postponed for the present.

GREEN TURTLE, snapper, and clam soup served at James Frosser's, No. 808 Market street, to-morrow, July 4.
N. B.—Orders early solicited.

CONGRESS CAKE, made and sold only by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

1861 COUPONS, DUE JULY 1st,
and
Compound Interest Notes,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

EMERSON BENNETT is again in the field with another great novelette in this week's *Saturday Evening Post*. If the WHITE SLAVE is not one of the most popular serials ever published, then are we no prophet. Don't fail to read the *Post* of this week, which all the newsdealers have for sale.

SWEET OPOPONAX! SWEET OPOPONAX!—SWEET OPOPONAX—a new perfume from Mexico. The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady. Extract of Sweet Opoponax, the floral gem of Mexico. E. T. Smith & Co., New York. *El Correo* calls it the sweetest extract ever used.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs executed with rare skill at B. F. Reimer's gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Persons desiring any will find them superior specimens of art, worthy their patronage.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CLEVENGER—WORSLEY.—On the 16th of May, by the Rev. W. Maddock, Mr. THOMAS CLEVENGER to Miss MARY ANN WORSLEY, all of this city.

HARDING—HENNEN.—At Throg's Neck, on Friday, June 29, by the Rev. William H. Scott, D. D., J. MORRIS HARDING, of Philadelphia, to EVA, daughter of Alfred Hennen, Esq., of New Orleans.

MILLER—GRAHAM.—On Thursday, March 15, 1866, at No. 1228 S. Fourth street, by the Rev. T. B. Miller, Mr. W. N. J. MILLER to Miss JENNIE GRAHAM, all of this city.

DIED.

BURGIN.—On the 2d instant, JOSEPH BURGIN, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Concordia Lodge, No. 67, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Third street, above Cooper, Camden, on Friday morning, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

RYERSS.—On the 2d instant, G. ADRIAN RYERSS, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, on the Second Street road, below the Fox Chase, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

CUMMING.—7th month 1st, after a lingering illness, SARAH CUMMING, wife of Charles Cumming, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 884 N. Sixth street, on Fifth-day, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

KEMP.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. ANN KEMP, relict of the late John Kemp of New York city.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. James Eccles, No. 2022 Christian street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SPAULDING.—At the Baths of Vichy, France, June 1, FRANK E. SPAULDING, aged 28 years.

Before this brief notice shall have passed out of print, let one who was privileged to enjoy his friendship say a few words as a tribute to his memory. Until some three years before his death he possessed a fine constitution, and enjoyed the ruddiest health. Fond of all kinds of manly sports he made his pleasures minister to the attainment of his physical growth and energy. Pursuing a business with great steadiness of purpose, he was a keen observer of men and character, and always found time for improvement.

"He seemed a man of cheerful yesterdays
And confident to-morrows."

He was a great lover of nature in all her moods. The opening of the spring; the bursting forth of some delicate-tinted flower or opening bud; the first songs of the birds, of whose habits he possessed an intimate knowledge; the changing forests in Autumn; the purity of the air and brilliancy of the skies of the northern winter; the deep bass of the ocean—all these filled him with pleasure. He was familiar with the woods and streams, and has spent many a vacation among them with his gun and rod for companions. His nature was a joyful one, and nothing had spoiled it. Generous, trusting, and warm hearted, you saw the truthfulness of his character written upon his face. At home he was the pride and joy of their hearts. He carried sunshine with him wherever he went; and when, after illness had sapped his strength, and he could only look upon his boat as one sadly on the waters, where he had spent so many happy hours, or upon the fishing tackle or sporting implements with which his spare meals were surrounded, all useless then, he allowed no idle regrets to escape him but nerving himself to bear these heavy ills "exhibited a calm potency of long endurance, and a firm will. Thinking of others rather than himself, never idle, always some project in view or some plan to execute he has left a bright example of a useful life. And when, as the last hope of regaining health, he embarked for a voyage across the sea, he shook our hands and said good-bye. It was cheer and not wailing, undaunting hope. He lived to reach the haven of his desires, and died surrounded by his family.

"That life is long that answers life's great end."
—*Boston Christian Register, June 23.*

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND WAITS,
No. 429 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5 31m

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

To feeble, aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Enmui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give re lerm Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9:00 A. M., Morning Mail.
2:00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6:30 A. M., Morning Mail.
5:00 P. M. Cape May Express.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent

WHITE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE,
PROPRIETOR.
Transient and Permanent Boarders taken on Liberal Terms. 5 23 stuth2wrp

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE
CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13 wmthm Passenger Agent.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Alleghany Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 26 1m PROPRIETOR.
N. B.—The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 tf 14

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 16 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.
WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.
References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. R. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 29 1m*

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above House is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.
ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS,
Is now open for the season.

The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 16 1mrp*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address
SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

HOLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, is now open for the season, with many improvements, good fishing and gunning, bathing unsurpassed. Mr. Holzkom's yacht, the "Mary," will convey passengers to the hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
7 2 12t WM. HOLDZKOM, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Maregort, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. B. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.
Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON streets at 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 5:15 P. M.
For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 00 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation, Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 5 45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all train s.
Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27 wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.
JOHN HAVENS,
6 23 swlm Proprietor of Stages.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 16 tmw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

NEWS FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, July 3.

The steamer *Saranac* is in good condition, and in the Gulf of California at the last advices.

The steamer *Saginaw* is getting ready at the Mare Island Navy Yard to assist the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The ship *St. Mary's* needs repairs, and will be ordered to Mare Island in a few days.

The steamer *Suwanee* is in excellent condition, and is now at Valparaiso, Chili.

The steamer *Mohango* has been ordered to Guayaqual, and when no longer needed will then proceed to Panama and the ports of Central America. She is in good condition.

The steamer *Tuscarora* is in good condition, and has been ordered to visit all the commercial ports between Callao and Valparaiso, and should she find the Spanish fleet in any port, to remain there for the protection of American interests; should she not meet the Spanish fleet, then to proceed to Valparaiso.

The steamer *Wateree* is very foul. She is to be docked, and then sent wherever most needed.

The steamer *Ngnac* is in good condition, and now at Callao, but will proceed to Panama in a few days to relieve the *St. Marys*.

The storeship *Fredonia* is at Callao in excellent condition. The storeship *Farallones* is now at Panama, and in good condition.

A letter from the Gulf Squadron, dated June 12, says: "I have reliably ascertained that the State forces of Tamaulipas are *en route* from the city of Victoria for Tampico, with about 1000 men of all arms, and judging from the weak condition of its defenses I have not the slightest doubt but that the expedition will be attended with success; and as the French predecessors of the present commandant had consigned so many Mexicans to the scaffold without a trial, or even the form of a trial, it has created a desperate sentiment of revenge in the minds of those who are soon expected to be masters of the city; and I am, therefore, apprehensive that fearful scenes of disorder will be witnessed."

The roads from Tampico to the interior cities are entirely in the hands of the Liberals, and they have lately been extremely successful on the West Coast. It is said that General Carona now holds the important city of Guadalajara, with a force of seven thousand men, in the name of Juarez.

THE LOUISVILLE PRESBYTERY.

The following are some extracts from the speech of Rev. Dr. H. A. Boardman, of this city, in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, recently held at St. Louis:—

Here, sir, on the first day of this question, there came four brethren from the Presbytery of Louisville, and presented their credentials to your Committee on Commission—your Committee, not theirs. That Committee passed upon them, and found them regular. Their names were enrolled. They took their seats upon the floor by the same authority, Mr. Moderator, with which you and I sit here. There was no question. There was no question as to the accuracy, or regularity, or validity of this commission. The Presbytery of Louisville was a Presbytery in good standing, as much so as the Presbytery of Chillicothe, or the Presbytery of Miami, or as the Presbytery down in Jersey—I don't know which it is—who sent a brother here to move a previous question. That Presbytery was and is in as good standing as any of these, and these men are here by a right as clear and indisputable as we are—any of us—and what did you do? Well, sir, here is what you did:—

"Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, composed of four ministers and three elders, to examine into the facts connected with the alleged acts and proceedings of the Louisville Presbytery, and whether it is entitled to representation in the General Assembly, and to recommend what action, if any, the General Assembly should take with regard to this said Presbytery."

Well, sir, since the world began—since the institutions of Justinian were organized and established—was it ever heard that a set of men were put upon trial under an indictment like that?

"Alleged acts!" What are they? They are not stated here on this paper under which they are condemned. Certain things are referred to in debate: what has it to do with the action of this house? What explanation is there to be of that resolution as it goes down to your successors? I will not say that a diligent archæological student in some distant period of the Church may not be able to find out what the first ground of this proceeding was; but surely, sir, it was the equitable right of these brethren to be informed in the paper and resolution by which they were condemned, what they were condemned for; and if they were to be excluded from seats in the House, what they were to be excluded for.

Sir, this Church is dear to me, and all its rights are dear to me, and in striking down these brethren they have struck at me and struck at you, sir, and every man on this floor, and every convenient method of defense. And, sir, rely upon it, it is not the mode of procedure which is recognized in the house of God; it is not the method of dealing with the highest and most sacred rights of Christian men and Christian ministers which is prescribed in that Constitution; it is an utter invasion of all those rights. You not only find no precedent for it in the history of the Church, but no precedents for it in the history of Christian jurisprudence, I take it.

Sir, did this General Assembly in 1837, when the minute was already prepared by the hand of that revered and illustrious man, Dr. Baxter, of Virginia (for he wrote it in my house)—a minute which was to lay the foundation for the excluding of those four sinners—sir, did the General Assembly introduce that minute or the committee who presented it, and say, "Moderator, I move the previous question?" And did the General Assembly sustain the previous question? And did the members of these four Synods get up and go out of the house, or were they allowed the amplest latitude of debate? When the General Assembly dissolved the three Presbyteries of Philadelphia which gave them so much trouble for many years, did they begin, sir, by excluding the members of those Presbyteries from the house; or did they give them plenary opportunity to say what reason they had why they should not be dissolved?

My brethren and fathers—I must say it—I believe a mistaken judgment is embodied in the hasty action of this body on Friday last. And I say it was a woful thing for a great assembly, representing one of the greatest churches on this continent, or of the world—a Church which has gloried alike in holding forth the banner as well of civil as of religious liberty in all lands and wherever yonder sun circuits the earth—it is a woful thing that a General Assembly of this sort should set its hand to a principle which goes to subvert all human rights and all human liberty.

Sir, these men must be heard; and you will not sleep quietly until they are heard. You may have four to one—yes, sir, and you may have four hundred to one, but, sir, you are on trial yourself—we are on trial; and thus far we have made but a very poor showing of it.

The sentiment has gone over the community—among the men that have been faithful Union men during the war—that have poured out their money like water, and that have stood by the old flag with an inflexible fidelity—and among the men whose sympathies have been supposed to be in the other direction—the sentiment has gone forth through this community that you are proceeding beyond the principles of enlightened Christian liberty, or of a government of law, or a Constitution of freedom, and upon the principles of despotism; and the reputation of the Church is concerned in it. We cannot afford that sort of thing; we cannot afford to have it pleaded by politicians, who may have their schemes to accomplish and their purposes to achieve; we cannot afford to have the action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church cited as a venerable precedent as giving sanction to these foul and oppressive measures. No, sir, we must adhere to the great doctrine of human rights, to the principles of our Constitution and this great American Republic. I do not refer merely to our respected friends, our fellow-citizens, I may say, for the time being, to the comparatively limited assembly which can crowd itself within these doors. We are on trial before the American people, and before all the Churches of all lands, before the whole civilized world. And I tell you, sir, that if this action goes forth unmodified, unrecalled, unredressed by what you are yet to do, it will turn out with you as it turned out in that memorable conflict between Rome and Carthage. "One more such victory will prove your defeat and overthrow."

I tell you, sir, that the silence of these men who sat along here but the other day clothed with their sacred right, that the silence—the enforced silence of these men—is a voice which will make itself heard throughout the whole land.

Sir, you have delegated these men with a power of speech—with a mighty influence which they never could have exercised—a power which they never could have attained here had you surrendered this platform to them exclusively for a week together.

Let them do their worst, sir, they could not have done for themselves what you have done for them, by sending them forth branded men without the opportunity of making a defense. It has gone over this community, and if the people you are staying with do not delicately hint to you, it will be because their courtesy forbids it.

God has put that feeling in the human bosom—He has lodged it there in the deepest recesses of human nature—He has incorporated it, I might say, in almost every human heart—that sense of sympathy with the wronged, of compassion for the feeble. Why, Moderator, there is every day an example which might occur. Suppose you see a group of boys, and there is a quarrel among them, and half a dozen of them have taken one poor scamp and tied his hands behind him, thrust a gag in his mouth, and are attempting to beat and to pummel him—what would you say? Suppose they told you he is the greatest little rascal in the street; he has done all manner of wicked things, and is likely to do just as many more—what would you say, sir? You would feel like shaking them, and if you had your official gavel in your hand, Mr. Moderator—if the little wretches did not desist, Christian man that you are, and averse to controversy as you are—I almost fear you would strike the little scamps themselves upon the head, as I know you have hit a good many others on the head. (Merriment.)

Now, I tell you, sir, that is what you would have done. You have put these men in a position where every fair-minded man who looks at these matters in any other atmosphere than one which is beclouded as this is—one who looks at these things from a point where these conflicting and surging tides of prejudice and passion and remembered wrong, or anticipated evil, are not met in mighty conflict—you have put these men in a position where the heart of every man, and I am sure of every woman (in such circumstances as these), will go forth in sympathy.

Now, Moderator, I say that these brethren are just as much entitled to be heard as any member on this floor is entitled to be heard, and if distinctions are to be made, they are more entitled to be heard before you finally dispose of this case then any man is to be heard either for or against them. It may be a question of life and death with them and their Presbyteries. Sir, by this vote you have for a time disfranchised one of the largest Presbyteries of the Church. I see by the minutes that Presbytery has thirty-three churches. You put them out of the house and entirely ignore them. We have a right to avail ourselves of the accumulated wisdom and experience and Christian fidelity of every Commissioner appointed to this body, in passing upon every one of the questions which are or may be acted upon. Sir, questions may come up here which the presence or absence of these four men might decide—questions of fundamental importance concerning the policy of the Church; respecting the Theological Seminaries of the Church; and respecting the future interests of our blessed country. And so, therefore, you wrong not only them, but you wrong us all. You wrong our Presbyteries and Churches by excluding them from their seats.

But, sir, in conclusion, no man can look upon this scene without feeling that our Church is reaching a crisis. The Church is in deep waters, and there are two policies that meet us. There is a fork in the road, brethren, and you must take one path or the other, and, under God, the whole future of our Church is bound up in the path which you take. On the one hand there is the path of severity, and stern, unrelenting justice, and of holding every man accountable for every rash word he has uttered, and for every rash sentiment he has written, and for every disloyal—I refer to the Church—for every disloyal paragraph he has put forth in sermon or newspaper; you are to hold every man accountable for what has gone forth from him in the season of conflict and excitement which has swept like a hurricane over our land—which has filled it with graves and mourners; and you are to arraign every such man at your bar; you are to visit upon him the full penalty of your jurisprudence for every such offense. But if you do it, sir, your Church is divided. The Episcopal Church is gathering up its scattered fragments to unite them once more in blessed fraternity. The Methodist Church, North and South, are clasping their hands together over these lines of blood, and saying one to another, we will not see it. Let us be brethern. Sir, it remains for this Assembly to decide what shall be the policy of our Church, not only for years to come—for a few years to come—but peradventure for a very long period to come.

PROTEST.

The undersigned, for themselves and others, respectfully protest against the entire proceedings of the General Assembly concerning the Louisville Presbytery and the signers of the "Declaration and Testimony."

1. The summary exclusion from this house of the Commissioners of the Louisville Presbytery, under the operation of the previous question, without allowing them or their friends one word of defense or explanation, was, in our judgment, a usurpation of powers not belonging to the General Assembly, a gross invasion of the rights of the Presbytery, an act of oppression towards the Commissioners themselves, and a violation of those principles of justice and equity which every deliberative assembly, and especially a Court of Jesus Christ, is bound to hold inviolate. For a proper analysis of this procedure we refer to a protest of certain members of this body, to be found in the minutes of the 22d ult., and in most of the reasons for which the undersigned concur.

We lay the utmost stress upon this point, because everything that followed pertaining to this business must be judged in the light of the fact that the Assembly was passing upon the conduct of men who, by its act, not their own, were not present to defend themselves. The allegation that the Assembly offered to hear them when a report was introduced proposing to visit upon them the severest penalties, can be of no avail; for in the resolution of expulsion it was their Presbytery which was arraigned, and they could not properly return to their seats without consulting their Presbytery. Nor is it believed that there was a single member of the Assembly who expected them to plead at the bar of a court which had opened their case by ejecting them from their seats unheard, and three days after voted down a resolution to readmit them to the seats until their cases should be disposed of.

2. Throughout the entire course of these proceedings, and pervading the elaborate arguments of the majority, it was maintained that this was a "judicial case," and that these brethren were "on trial" before the Assembly. Whereas the notorious fact is that they had never been arraigned and tried; that neither in Presbytery nor Synod had there been any mention of formal charges, of citations, witnesses, or any of the steps essential under our Constitution to a judicial process. The Form of Government and the Digest show that it is not competent to a judicatory to take up a case *judicially* on "Review and Control." And this plea is further debarred by the fact that the records of the Presbytery of Louisville were not before the Assembly. As the General Assembly has no original jurisdiction in cases of offense, the whole proceeding, in so far as the case was treated judicially, was, in our judgment, irregular and unconstitutional.

3. The case was biassed by the action of a Convention called together to consider these very matters on the eve of the Assembly's meeting, and sitting, it was currently reported, with closed doors. The inflammatory memorial sent to the Assembly by this Convention (some of them members of the Assembly) discloses a state of mind on the part of the authors ill suited to calm and impartial deliberation upon such questions as were involved in this case.

4. The severity of the judgment visited upon these brethren was greatly disproportioned to their offense. No one had charged them with heresy, or with immorality. The principles affirmed in their pamphlet are substantially the principles incorporated in our Confession of Faith and held by our whole Church. They believed that General Assemblies had violated the principles, and especially that the Assembly of 1865 had undertaken to impose certain laws upon the Church in derogation of the plain provision of our Constitution. In this belief they are sustained by the Synods of New Jersey and Philadelphia, by several Presbyteries, and by numerous ministers and laymen of the Church. Their error lay in the measures by which they sought to redress these evils. We do not justify them in these measures. We condemn them. But we insist that they should have been allowed to plead their own cause without its being prejudged, as it was by their instant exclusion from their seats on the second day of our session. We insist that they should have been allowed time to review their proceedings, and cancel (if so disposed) the offensive terms they had applied to the General Assemblies of the Church. We do not object to their being required to do this, and to answer to their Presbyteries and Synods, and to the next Assembly as to what they may have done in the premises; but we regard the spirit and terms of their exclusion from all the church judicatories (the Session excepted) until the next Assembly, and the contingent dissolution of Presbyteries, as needlessly harsh measures, pregnant with evil to the Church. And we fortify this conclusion by the fact, fully established in debate, and controverted by no one, that one of the Presbyteries now represented in this house, and even one or more of the members of this very Assembly, had used language and performed acts quite as pregnant with rebellion towards the Assembly, without being subjected to the slightest censure.

5. We protest against these measures because they will inevitably tend, as we believe, to foment strife and alienation. The Church needs repose. Rent asunder by the war, and agitated with conflicting passions, it requires to be soothed and cemented and comforted. The final action of the Assembly, as connected with the previous measures and debates (for the whole must be taken together), can hardly fail to bring about another secession or separation, to divide congregations, to instigate lawsuits, to diffuse and prolong a bitter but hitherto local controversy, to create wide-spread dissatisfaction with the deliverances of the Assembly, and to alienate many of the best friends of our institutions. With one accord, our several Boards have appeared before us deploring the falling off in their receipts, and the decay of sympathy in their operations. We greatly fear that the measures against which we protest will aggravate these evils.

6. We believe that the interests of the Church and of the country are identified. And thus believing, we protest against these proceedings as adapted to impair the capacity of the Church for its legitimate and beneficent work, and to increase and perpetuate the jealousies and animosities which still vex the land.

7. And finally, we protest against these ordinances because they are likely to defer, if not prevent, that Christian co-operation between the Presbyterian churches, North and South, which is so needful to the evangelizing of our people, and especially to the religious instruction of four millions of freedmen, most of them now as sheep without a shepherd.

In General Assembly at St. Louis, Mo., June 2, 1866.

HENRY A. BOARDMAN,
J. S. McCLELLAN,
J. E. SPILMAN,
CHARLES A. MARSHALL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1858
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 1

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. (6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

M. B. HORN,
CONTINENTAL CIGAR WAREROOMS
No. 838 SANSOM Street,
Rear of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Importer and Dealer in Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, wholesale and retail.
SAMPLE ROOM. 6 2 smwlm

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.
Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.
Plain color Barèges, 37½ cents.
Plain color Crape Maretz, 40 cents a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.
Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents.
Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.
White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Shirred Muslins, 87½c., $1 25, and $1 60 a yard.
White Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.
Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.
Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard.
Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.
French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than bale prices. 2 4§

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3 50.
Shetland Shawls, $4 00.
Shetland Shawls, $5 00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6 00 to $10 00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR NIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
FUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.
9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloth, and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning from Auction—Ingrain Carpets, all wool, new styles 87c, $1, $1 25 $1 50; Ingrain Carpets, wool 1 thing, 50, 62, 75c; Three-ply Carpets, $2 12; English Tapestry Brussels only $1 37 worth $2 50; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25, 37, 50, 62 and 75c; Hemp Carpets, 37, 50 and 62c.; Rag Carpets, 62c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 75, 87, $1; Gilt Bordered Window Shades $1 50 to $8; Plain Buff, Green, Brown and Drab Shading, 50c.; Canton Matting, 37 and 50c.; Dimity Bed Quilts, only $3; Blankets, $6 and $7 worth $8 and $10; Sheeting Muslins, 35c; Linen Drillings, 37 and 50c.; cheap Table Linens Towellings, and Napkins; French Lawns, 25 and 31c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET streets. 6 9

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
WHITE GOODS BARGAINS.
Shirred Muslins for waists.
Marseilles for dresses.
Large Plaid and Stripe Nainsook.
French Muslin, two yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Swiss Edgings and Insertions.
Cambric Edgings and Insertions.
Lama and Cambric Lace Points.
Lama and Cambric Lace Bournous.
Shetland Shawls, bargains. 6 26 12t

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4§

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Have reduced the price of their Stock of auction bought
DRESS GOODS,
To such rates as will insure the object of an entire clearance.
The stock is large and attractive.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
7 2 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LAWNS AND JACONETS OF NEW STYLES,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. Second Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

SUMMER GOODS,
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
Closing out at Reduced Prices.
A full and attractive stock now on hand.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

WHITE DRILLING AND
BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

MOHAIR ALPACAS,
Reduced to 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow

MOUSSELINE A SOIT,
Reduced to 35 cents per yard.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

REDUCTION.
FRENCH CORSETS
REDUCED TO THREE DOLLARS.
WOVEN CORSETS
REDUCED TO $1 50.
Goffered and Embroidered Skirts
AT REDUCED PRICES.
THORNHILL & BURNS,
5 23 wsm24t
No. 1208 CHESNUT Street.

FRENCH PERCALES,
Reduced to 40 and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

PEARL AND MODE COLORS ALPACAS,
Reduced to 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
Reduced to 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.
Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps, Hair Cloth, etc.
Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street.

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
HOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME,
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
4 14 stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50
HEAVY do	do	75
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00
GENTS do	do	8 00

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
5 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered. 5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR LINE—SAILING EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.
The fine new Steamship
TONAWANDA.....Captain JACOB TEAL
Cabin Passage $15 00
Deck Passage $8 00

The Steamship
TONAWANDA, Jacob Teal, Commander,
will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, July 5, and sail
SATURDAY, July 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.
Freight for Charleston, S. C., can be forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.
No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.
W. P. CLYDE, JR. AGAN, President,
No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM DENNIS,
6 28 8t Secretary and Treasurer.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
'ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.'
"LIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
W. A. HAMILL,
Apply to Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 1528 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 240 QUEEN Street below Third.
6 1 THOMAS J. LYONS,
JOHN F. MYERS.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 5

CLOSING OUT
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,
6 No. 618 ARCH Street.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Warm Weather and Its Effects on Good Society—City Fashionables Taking to the Water, but the Elite of the Theatres in Town—A Singer from the Opera Comique and a Dancer from the Chatelet Grouped with a Sporting Baron—The Dresses of "Pauline" and "Cora"—Economics and Good Order of One of the Ladies—Anonymous Admirers—Dress as Regulated by the Thermometer—Skirts, Shawls, and Circulars.

PARIS, June 15.—The last and newest topic of conversation on the Boulevards is not so much the impending war as the present heat. When two gentlemen meet, the first thing they do is to wipe their foreheads and discuss the thermometer. The second, to condole with each other on the necessity of supporting existence. The third, to look bored, and complain of the glare and dust, while they decide between suppressed yawns that Paris is empty, and awfully slow. Nothing of a more intellectual order is exchanged between them till they part, with the exception of assurances that they don't mean to stand it any longer, and intend to start for Dieppe, Trouville, or Vichy the very next morning. This may be very fashionable discourse, but it is very unjust; neither is Paris slow because these dandies can find no amusement out of the atmosphere of their own drawing-room circles. And much does their own circle care for these heavy swells. How glad are all those who compose it to get rid of their company as soon as there are no more cotillions to lead.

Besides, Paris is not empty. There may be fewer carriages at the Bois, for the *creme de la creme* of society is certainly floating on water wherever that ecrevisse is to be found; but we have still the cream of theatricals left, and I do believe that is one of the richest when there is nothing else to fall back on, especially when enjoyed as I enjoyed it yesterday, in the cool at Tortoni's. I had just levelled the top of one of those diminutive monuments called ices, which, though they do affect the shape of a granite obelisk melt on very short notice into nothing but strawberry and pineapple, when some obsequious bowing of waiters predicated the approach of an important *habitue*. When these officials in frizzed hair and shiny shoes had sufficiently dislocated their backbones they made way, not for one *habitue*, but for two tastefully dressed female *habitues*, and very pretty ones, too. I recognized them immediately, one as being a singer from the Opera Comique, where I had seen her in Gounod's new piece, *La Colombe*; the other a dancer from the Chatelet. They were followed by a gentleman who appeared to have no profession, certainly nothing to do on the stage, but he might have acquired a good deal of experience behind the scenes. His off-hand way of despatching half-a-dozen waiters for three ices left no doubt on my mind as to the quality of the gentleman. He was evidently no paid actor attached to any particular theatre, but one of those first rate comedians whose stage is the whole world—a man born with a title and probably to a large fortune—who can condescend to feel themselves at home anywhere, and who have a peculiar knack of making every one and everything subservient to their entertainment.

A good deal of smiling and pleasant nodding to be done through right and left between the actresses and their friends at the *cafe*. During these silent congratulations the lady from the Opera Comique, whom we will call Pauline, was fanning herself desperately. Madelle P., from the Chatelet:—who, by-the-way, does not believe that the good opinion of the world is an indispensable addition to her reputation as a dancer—was clasping on a bracelet over the wrist of her glove; their cavalier set to twirling his dark mustaches, while I, with rapid glance, studied the ladies' toilets in less time than I can describe them.

The *danseuse*, whose greetings were most fascinating, was dressed in a skirt and jacket of pink foulard, trimmed with white guipure, placed on in zigzag form.

Her gipsy or Labalte bonnet was made of white tulle, trimmed with a very circular wreath of pink wild roses. White tulle strings were crossed under the *chignon* with very long pink ends, somewhat narrow; her earings, hoops of pink coral. A rosy hue, whether natural or not is a question, was spread all over Madlle. P.'s features, while a delicate odor of tea roses seemed to emanate with every motion from her little graceful figure. Every one is not supposed to know that that particular scent is to be had at particular shops, and people who are ignorant of the fact might have taken the lady for an animated blown rose—a very animated one it is true.

Madlle S., who is somewhat tall and slender, was dressed in one of the new organdies called "Lady of the Lake." The pattern is very lovely. It forms a spiral of water lilies and long grass up the middle of each width, so as to allow of the seams being slightly gored towards the top. The flowers are large at the bottom of the skirt and diminish into nothing but feathery water-rushes and forget-me-nots at the waist. The ground is the shade of a very clear lake, neither blue nor green, but tinted *vert d'eau*. I should say this dress is decidedly warranted not to wash, even though shopkeepers were to swear to the contrary till they became blue in the face. But be that as fast or not, a "Lady of the Lake" is a thing to be made a good deal of before it gets spoiled, and my opinion is that Madlle S. agrees with me in this.

Her bonnet was no less tasteful. It was made of white rice straw, Lamballe shape, but at the same time it formed a point *a la* Marie Stuart on the forehead. The front was fringed all round with crystal drops to imitate water, while on the top, over one water lily in grass, hovered a gorgeous dragon fly. Strings of *vert d'eau* tulle were draped round the cheeks of the wearer and fastened under her chin with another winged insect.

A loose white lace jacket over a plain organdie body, made of the same material as the skirt, and a plain corded band to match the ground, completed the toilet.

The fan was made of *vert d'eau* taffeta, in the middle of which was one white lace butterfly.

I had noted the ladies' toilets so quickly that before their keen eyes were brought I had time to observe that the gentleman had left off twirling his moustaches, and that his necktie was striped with the Duke of Beaufort's colors. Another glance at the knob of his stick, which represented a miniature horse-race cut in ivory, and a third at his shirt buttons, which were golden horseshoes and diamond nails, convinced me that he was either a turfite or affected to be one. When ices and waters were placed before the trio, Madlle S., who had been at least five minutes silent, gave her hearers the subject of her thoughts:—

"Did I not hear you tell some one at the rehearsal that you thought *Cendrillon* in for a hundred nights' running?"

"I did; which number, if multiplied by three will not make one too many for those who have the pleasure of offering you a bouquet after each act."

"As it I cared for flowers? What is to become of us in the dog-days? Just fancy a fierce 'Pauline' in this tropical heat! What with the changes, the *trocs*, and the traps, one has not time to breathe. A table has to turn into a carriage, and mice into men, in no more time than it takes to rub my soles on a bit of chalk. Then, while I am executing my *pas*, which, you know, is *a deux temps*, all the slides and slopes are being soaped and *crac*. I have scarcely finished the last twinkle-twinkle, ending with a pirouette on the tips of my toes, when all the machinery is put in motion. The very boards I am courteseying on have to open, and great big traps gape wide enough to swallow me up. If my feet were only a little bit larger, down I should go; but somehow or other I manage to keep a position on the head of a nail till something larger is pushed up. It has become positively dangerous to read over anonymous letters at the Chatelet, and how I used to enjoy them between my *entrees*."

"You don't mean to say you read your anonymous letters, Cora?"

"The only things I ever do read, my dear, and here they are," continued the *danseuse*, taking a whole handful of envelopes out of her pocket; "if you don't mind helping, both of you, it would be so kind." As the lady said this she dealt to each a small parcel.

"No objection at all," said the Baron, much delighted.

"Oh, Cora, in the name of your father, if you ever had one, don't inflict anything of the kind on me. I had to sort all my own this morning, for I have adopted a plan."

"Capital! Very good!" interrupted the Baron, putting down his first letter. "Madlle Cora, you are asked to scratch your nose after your first courtsey before the footlights if you mean to encourage a poor fellow who signs 'Dying Victim.'"

"Encourage him in what?" asked rosy Cora.

"Well, he does not specify; I suppose you are supposed to know."

"Nothing of the kind," retorted Cora; "and I shall not scratch my nose. I like people to say what encouragement they expect. What were you going to say, Pauline, about your plan?"

"That it is expeditious, and saves a good deal of trouble. There are but two sorts of anonymous letters, the useful and the useless. The former are those which accompany a souvenir; the latter those which offer nothing but a heart and hermitage.

"Decidedly useless," echoed Cora.

"Well, I have all my useful letters bound in red Russian leather; the others in calf, for my old age, when I hope this volume will amuse me, and the number of my past conquests offer some compensation for the loss of my charms. A glance over the first few lines of a letter settles its fate. My answer to the useful ones is a card sent or left in the course of my drives. But let us talk no more of them. Do you know I am going to invest a good deal of money in a Chantilly business?"

"What is to be done to a young man who signs 'Student,' and who has written a long epistle in verse, beginning with 'O, thou goddess, who,' etc., etc., and ending with some very long lines to the effect that you will make the writer thereof the happiest of men by eating the six pounds of bonbons you will find at the Chatelet this evening. Any answer to that?" asked the Baron, winding up.

"What do you suggest?" asked Cora.

"That he should run his pen through his body, and thus put a stop to poetical effusions for the future."

"But I dare say his bonbons are better than his poetry."

"Then, if you like, I will answer and say that you are delighted his happiness lies within the powers of your digestion."

"Thank you; if it does not look too cannibal like on paper, it sounds very well, and please go on while I reason with Pauline on lace. I am afraid you are very extravagant, my dear," continued she, turning to her friend, "and if you go on buying Chantilly when Cambrai would do just as well, of course you will never have a nest to fly to when your singing days are over. I am a very good manager in matters of dress, and spend little on it in private life, though even the Baron, who is a very tolerable judge, says no one can outdo me. I contend that the money we gain with our legs and our throats ought not to be frittered away in ribbons and lace. Think of the future, Pauline; throats do not generally outlive one's beauty; but it is not so much a question whether legs last longer than throats, as whether State funds will not last longer than dress. Of course people in our position must have all the luxuries of life, but they ought never to pay for them out of their savings, and men are so happy when they have something to give worth our acceptance."

"Cora, my dear, you speak like a prophet."

"Observation not science, has taught me a good deal, Pauline. My wardrobe is mounted with wise economy, and according to the necessities of the season. Now, taking summer for instance as a rule to go by. I divide the thermometer into three degrees below zero and three above. Zero stands for no clothes at all. The three below are—cool, hot, very hot; the three above—dress, full dress, stunning dress."

"*Tiens!*" exclaimed Pauline, "now what do you call a cool?" My 'cool' is made of what in shops is styled Knickerbocker, that jasper sort of stuff, wool and cotton. I have a petticoat, skirt and jacket to match, trimmed with mother-of-pearl profiles on jet medallions; of course there are reins in the back of the neck, and medallions on a piece of stuff cut on the cross round the sleeves. My belt is studded with the same. I wear a chip straw gipsy, and a garland of field flowers with this. My 'hot' is a mauve linas, skirt and jacket, without any body. I wear it with high chemisettes, having linen cuffs and pointed collars. The skirt is trimmed half up the seams with white and mauve silk cord—the same on the jacket. I wear a white petticoat with this, having a frilled flounce which can be buttoned on all round, and taken off *a volonte*; necktie and hair bands, of course, to correspond. A fanchon made of flat violets is all I put on my head.

"My 'very hot' came home yesterday. It is a white alpaca, trimmed with folds of porcelain blue taffeta, cut on the cross around the bottom. The body is low, over which I wear indoors a tulle fichu of open-worked chemisette. When I go out I take off my fichu and put on one of those neat pelerines made of porcelain blue taffeta and cut in the shape of a shoulder-piece. It is trimmed with nothing but a blue ruche to match, which falls over the top of my low body. This, with basques sewn on the blue belt, helps to compose a very *distingue* walking costume."

"How complete and *degage*!" exclaimed Pauline.

"And observe, my dear, no washing, no tumbling. Where is the woman who could not afford a cool, hot and very hot?"

"Now for the degrees above zero?" asked Pauline, interested.

"For dress I have this pink foulard; for full dress a white-striped chambery, with body and basques made of white taffeta, trimmed with lace, which I have worn for years on hundreds of things, and which always looks new; a loose waist jacket and a 'bergere' hat. It is made of rice straw, and not too flat. There is a wreath of white lilac and black currants all around it over a fall of the same lace I have on the body, and behind long white ribbon ends, with a bouquet of lilac dotted on here and there.

"As to my stunning dress, which is indeed a basker, you may be sure, I was never guilty of buying a thread of it. Follow my advice, Pauline, divide the thermometer, as I do, and your clothes accordingly. You will soon have a pretty little villa, *style Regence*, like mine out at Nogent."

"Very tolerable wine in the cellar," chimed in the Baron, "old china in the dining-room, best amber-brocade in the drawing-room, pink, blue, and lilac chintz in the bedrooms, and—"

"Very good company to move about in," interrupted Cora, "when I can get out of these phosphoric clouds at the Chatelet."

"Now, Baron, how are you getting on? anything particular beyond the bonbons."

"Why, here is a man who is going to throw himself off the *Pont Neuf* if you will not cough near stage box No. 2, first tier, and a clerk at some bank, who wants to know if your eyes are brown, grey, or blue. He has paid a good sum on brown; but if they are not you are to sneeze after having smelt the bouquet he means to send spinning at your feet this evening. Then there is a gentle lady's epistle, who offers you daggers or poison for having led her husband what I should call a pretty dance, but which she styles 'an inextricable labyrinth of debts,' the central station of which is a quiet cell at Clichy. Now, ladies, by my watch it is 3. In an hour or so you will say it is 'getting up time' for the theatres, and I don't mean to be done out of our drive round the lake at the Bois. I propose that this debate should be broken up."

"Garcon," shouted he, and three of the gentlemen who answered to this summons stood by his side. While the Baron was settling with the fair orfortunate demands the two ladies had a little low whispering together. A crowd of *habitues* collected mean while round the entrance to see as much as they could of Cora's foot and ankle, of which she made rather too grand a display as she got up the Baron's carriage steps.

The new fashions of this week are those I have already seen and described in my preceding letters, and which had not yet come out in Paris. Short overskirts are sewn in the same band as the petticoat. They are worn over. Crepe de Chine shawls being quite discarded are cut into circulars or rotondes, and are very much worn. Pretty Lamballe cientures, with ends, for looping up skirts, are made of white French merino, dotted over with black beads. Nothing newer than the above details of Cora's wardrobe.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafien, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 31 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 527 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Ellreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
H. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. K. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.
Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
320 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.
Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc., etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Can be Sent to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,
And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

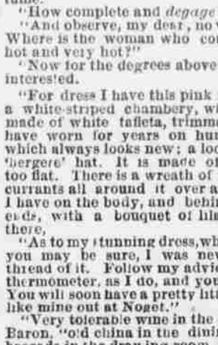
CHOLERA
DISARMED!!!
The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.
DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York: Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.
This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to anything on which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.
DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known, its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. G. A. PETSON, Astor House.
N. B. These disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.
POWELL & THOMPSON, No. 42 CEDAR St., N. Y.
General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.
For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 6 9 3m

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No. 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.
CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.
I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver," or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house.
Yours,
REV. J. B. STOCKTON,
THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.
4 28 tuthsly/m*

NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 8 19 §

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 418 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 7 21



KLEIN'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
ELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
6 9 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 27 6mrp No. 2509 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4 4, 5-4, 6 8, 8 4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4 4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Board's Base, Ash Planks and Boards, White Pine Bills, all sizes. Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
June 20, 1866.
Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Navy Materials," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 23d day of July, 1866, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days notice) at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., in such numbers and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandant of said Navy Yard, the numbers and quantities of the different articles specified in the following list, viz:—
Blue Flannel, yards, 200 000.
Calfskin Shoes, pairs, 15 000.
Blankets, number, 20,000.
The Flannel to be deliverable one-half in 90, and one-half in 120 days.
Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.
For description of the articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the Navy Yards at New York and Boston, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 6 20 w4t

SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received by the subscriber until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July next, for
FURNISHING THE MATERIALS
and
CONSTRUCTING CULVERTS
in the First Culvert District of the city of Camden, New Jersey, as follows:—
ONE BRICK CULVERT,
four feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets, southward along Second street to the intersection of Hartman street (about 1350 feet), and thence westward so far as is necessary to make an outlet to the river Delaware.
ONE BRICK CULVERT,
three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets eastward along Mickle street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).
ONE BRICK CULVERT,
three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Stevens streets eastward along Stevens street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).
On and after the 25th day of June instant plans and specifications of the required work will be filed for examination at the office of the City Clerk.
EDWARD H. SAUNDERS,
City Surveyor,
No. 36 N. Second street.
Camden, June 8, 1866. 6 29 tf 12

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.
Sealed Proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 18th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.
The proposals must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1. Boiler Iron, etc.	No. 21. Zinc Paints.
No. 2 Pig Iron.	No. 22. Colored Paints, etc.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.	No. 23. Stationery.
No. 4 Gum Packing, etc.	No. 24 Fire Wood.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 25. Hickory, Ash Plank, etc.
No. 6. Linseed Oil.	No. 26. White Pine
No. 7. Lard Oil.	No. 27. Black Walnut and Cherry.
No. 8. Lumber.	No. 28. Mahogany.
No. 9 Tallow and Soap.	No. 29. Lanterns
No. 10. Engineer's Stores.	No. 30. Lignumvitæ.
No. 11. Engineer's Tools.	No. 31. Dudgeons, Pumps, etc.
No. 12 Engineer's Instruments.	No. 32. Sour Flour Crucibles.
No 13. Brick, Sand, etc.	No. 33. Patented Articles.
No. 14 Wrought Iron Pipes, etc.	No. 34 Cotton and Hemp Packing, etc.
No 15. Tubes.	No. 35. Engineer's Stores.
No. 16 Steel.	No. 36 Patented Articles.
No. 17. Nails and Bolts.	
No. 18. Copper.	
No. 19 Tin, Zinc, etc.	
No 20 White Lead.	

The following are the classes by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—
KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35 36.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.
WASHINGTON.
Nos 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. 6 19 tu4t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

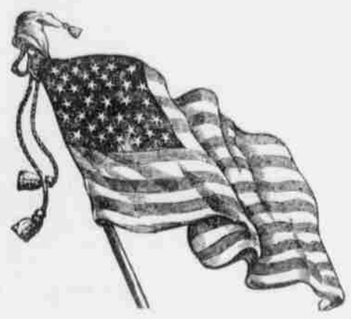
SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, STABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC., AT GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.
By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except FRIDAY, July 13, on which day the Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—
Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame) 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x38, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x38 (kitchen adjoining 10x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 26x25, and 28x75.
Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame); seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining 8x11.
Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame), 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17, and two kitchens adjoining 9x12 and 10x10, 16x32), with wing 10x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining 15x40).
Nine (9) MESS-HOUSES (frame) 28x100 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 16x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x180 (with additions 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40.
Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame); twenty-four 28x432, six 28x256, one 11x32, and one 12x20 (with shed adjoining 13x50).
One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.
One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling.
Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame), 28x32, 28x56, 18x32, 18x31, 15x65, 10x16, four 18x50, four 9x22, 28x432, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25, and 17x17.
SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet.
Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16; two feet deep.
Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16; three and a half feet deep.
Twenty (20) OUT HOUSES.
One (1) HAY SHED 112x312.
One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame), 50x220.
Three (3) WHARVES: One 40,181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2880 square feet.
FENCING, 23 989 lineal feet.
One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame),

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

1776--1866.

THE GREAT CELEBRATION TO-MORROW.

RETURN OF STATE STANDARDS.



GRAND PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION.

Our Brave Veterans!

WHAT THEY WILL DO, AND HOW THEY WILL DO IT.

The Music, Mirth, and the Illumination.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Monarchy Dying in the Old World, and Liberty Gloriously Triumphant and Blessed with Peace in the New.

A LUSTY SHRIEK FROM THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Fourth of July is most emphatically an American institution. The other republics on this continent, it is true, have likewise been in the habit of celebrating the day on which they severed their political connections with the effete monarchies of the Old World. But this day fails, as the case may be, on the 7th of May, or on the 19th of June, or on the 28th of September. In no case, we can affirm with perfect safety, does it fall on or near the Fourth of July. In this respect we are alone in the world; we have it all to ourselves; to modify slightly the language of a celebrated statesman, we can even claim to be "grand, glorious, and peculiar" with respect to it.

As might be expected, we have a peculiarly American fashion of celebrating it, which is likewise both grand and glorious. It is the great event of the year, as far as all political significance is concerned; the point at which all the peculiar ideas which regulate our social and political economy are concentrated. Other nations are not so highly favored; their attention is usually distracted by a multitude of national festivals. It very seldom occurs that the reigning sovereign of England happens to have been born on the very day and month of the year on which, of all others, Guy Fawkes elected to breathe his last. Such an event has never been heard of yet; if it ever does come about in the future, a vast deal of gunpowder will be saved. But, happily, we are not forced thus to squander our energy and fritter away our noise.

We are graciously permitted to husband it all for one tremendous, pent-up effort. That effort is the Fourth of July. On that day the nation was born; on that day independence was asserted; on that day liberty was founded; on that day it was discovered that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, which are quite too numerous to mention; on that day several other things were conceived and accomplished by great and good men, whose memory has gone down through the ages, growing brighter with the lapse of time. It is, therefore, a fit occasion to be celebrated; and, laying all our proverbial bombast aside, we think we have good cause to celebrate it by noises great and small, even if in so doing we set the ears of the world ago-g, and interrupt to some extent the music of the spheres.

It is not considered a difficult feat to celebrate the Fourth of July. We have an unfailing ally for such an occasion. That ally is the Eagle, called the Great American Eagle, by way of distinction from similar birds of a meaner extraction. The Eagle is a well-known bird in this country. Almost every one of sound mind and respectable parentage has at some time or other in his life seen a picture of him. There are persons now living who remember to have seen his image traced in outlines of silver and gold upon little circular slips of metal, of a size very convenient for carrying about in the pocket. But such traditions are not received with favor by some antiquarians of these latter days; to them they are invested with a halo of mystery and doubt; they consider them entirely reliable as fairy tales, but beyond that as serving no practical or particular purpose. Such persons are said to be quite numerous in Washington.

However this may be; there are known to us certain individuals of most respectable belongings who have even seen the Eagle himself—feathers and all. Although the accounts of such persons differ on a few points of minor consequence, they all agree in representing him as being bald. For this reason ornithologists have sometimes styled him the Bald-headed Eagle, but this title is not so popular with the masses as the more euphonious "Great American." On one other point these individuals who have been favored with a vision of the bird himself exhibit a remarkable agreement; they are so unanimous, in fact, that we cannot with safety dispute the conclusions at which they have arrived. These conclusions affect the size of the Eagle. Large birds are not so uncommon as to be considered remarkable. In ancient Egypt there was a bird of such enormous proportions that the whole land was said to be "shadowing with wings." This was probably the Phœnix.

Then, too, Mahomet, the prophet of Allah and founder of the Moslem faith, who, as is well known to all students of history, visited heaven on several occasions, having been borne thither usually on the back of a mule; this Mahommet, a perfectly reliable person, by-the-way, is said to have seen an enormous chicken, which stood upon the floor of the first heaven, while his head fairly emerged into the third, and whose duty it was every morning in the year to awaken the angels by his crowing.

But the Bald-headed Eagle—or the Great American Eagle, if you will—is said to be much larger than either of these historical prodigies. His exact proportions have not as yet been ascertained, owing to the fact that it is but ninety years to-morrow since his species first became known to the persons whose business it is to inquire into such matters. Nevertheless, he is a bird as remarkable for his bigness as for any of his other numerous striking points. Among the larger specimens concerning which authentic accounts have come down to us, we have space for mention of but two. The first of these was seen by a Fourth-of-July orator, who resided in an interior town in the neighboring State of New Jersey. The Eagle whose acquaintance he had made, was of such gigantic outlines that he was able to stand with one foot upon the Rocky Mountains and the other upon the Alleghenies, and when he spread his wings they ruffled the surface of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The other was even more remarkable as far as its size was concerned, and, if we remember rightly, was seen by a person who resided at the time in the State of Indiana. He—the Eagle, not the "person"—is said to have been standing, for comfort's sake, with one foot resting upon the Northern branch of the Western Hemisphere and the other upon the Southern, and while dozing in this position, with wings outspread, to have had the tips of both badly frost-bitten, because of their proximity to the Arctic and Antarctic poles. This was a very large bird, probably the largest ever seen. But he was found rather unwieldy for this sublunary sphere, and is supposed to have migrated elsewhere just before the invasion of Mexico by Napoleon III and his "man Friday," surnamed Maximilian.

Such being the Fourth of July, and such the noble bird whose gala day it is, we are prepared to commence the celebration. And of all the cities of the Union there is no one whose people can lay claim to a better right to do so than we of the City of Brotherly Love. The history of our city is replete with shining episodes of the War of Independence, and within her limits stands that quaint old structure in which, on the Fourth of July just ninety years ago, were gathered the men who dared rebuke a tyrant by asserting the inalienable rights of their manhood, even though the world looked on with much scoffing and an incredulous wag of the head. In bygone times we have been true to this rich inheritance, but to-morrow we shall celebrate the day in a manner that shall put to shame not only all our previous efforts, but the previous efforts of all our sister cities. Such, at least, is the intent of those who have the matter in charge, and we think they will not meet with disappointment.

The first element in an appropriate celebration of the Fourth of July is noise—in fact, the whole affair might properly be designated a carnival of embryo thunder. It is understood that the most ample arrangements have been made for causing the celebration of to-morrow to be unequalled in this respect, as in all others. The noise will commence punctually this evening at sunset, by the firing of crackers and squibs, and will be continued throughout the night with more or less irregularity, but without any distinct pauses. Later in the evening, the rattle of musketry and the clatter of pistols will be added, and throughout the whole there will be a goodly sprinkling of rockets, Roman candles, and double-headed Dutchmen, which partake of the combined qualities of noise and smoke.

At sunrise on the morning of the Fourth the uproar will commence in earnest by the opening of the great guns. It will be well for those persons who reside in the neighborhood of the points at which salutes are to be fired, and who do not desire to have a heavy glazier's bill to foot after the ceremonies are entirely over, if they will take the precaution to leave their windows raised to the height of a few inches.

The first salute will be a national one, at sunrise, on behalf of the city authorities. Simultaneously with this one hundred guns will belch forth their fiery contents, under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Artillery Brigade. From 8 to 10 o'clock signal guns will likewise be fired from Penn Square by the United States Marines, on behalf of the Union League; and at 10 o'clock, on behalf of the National Union Club, they will touch the match to one hundred guns at the same place, as the line of the parade is forming. This part of the programme will be under the supervision of Major J. E. Addicks. There will also be fired a Governor's salute of fifteen guns at Washington Square, when that official and his suite arrive at that point. After the ceremonies of the reception of the flags a national salute of thirty-seven guns will be fired, and one hundred more on the dismissal of the parade, by the Veteran Artillery Brigade, under Colonel Brady. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Union League will again cause a salute of one hundred guns to be fired from the fortifications at Fairmount Park, by the Veteran Keystone Battery. At sunset, a national salute on behalf of the city, from the same point, will terminate this noisy fusillade. So much for the element of noise.

The most prominent feature of the day, and the one which can easily be witnessed by the thousands of our citizens who will find access to Independence Square an utter impossibility, will be the grand parade. It is expected that this will be one of the most imposing pageants ever witnessed in the city. The following regiments will participate:—

The 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, and 12th Regiments of the Reserves; 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 13th, 15th, 19th, and 20th Cavalry Regiments; 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 58th, 61st, 68th, 69th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 81st, 82d, 88th, 90th, 91st, 95th, 99th, 104th, 106th, 109th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 121st, 150th, 157th, 183d, 188th, 192d, 198th, 199th, and 204th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In addition to these there will be in the procession the Grey Reserves, the Veteran Artillery Brigade, and several detached companies, in all at least fifty regiments who have borne the brunt of the battle in the heat of the day. The cavalry regiments will be mounted, whether in uniform or not.

The flags which will be carried by some of these regiments will be objects of great interest. Among the most notable, together with the inscriptions of battles upon them, will be those of the following regiments:—

Thirty-ninth Regiment (Sixth Reserves).
Drainesville—Literally torn to shreds.

Thirty-eighth Regiment (Ninth Reserves).
Drainesville, December 20, 1861—Perforated by bullets, and tattered and torn.

Thirty-ninth Infantry (Tenth Reserves).
Drainesville—Flag much torn into shreds.

Forty-first Regiment (Twelfth Reserves).
Drainesville—Flag very much tattered and torn.

Forty-fourth Regiment.
Drainesville, December 20, 1861.
Falmouth, April 18 1862
Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
Cross Keys, June 8, 1862.
Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862.
Brandy Station, August 20, 1862.
Thoroughfare Gap, August 28, 1862.
Bull Run, August 29-30, 1862.
Gravel Hill, August 14 1864.
Aldie, October 31, 1862.
Warrington, November 6, 1862.
Rappahannock, November 7, 1862.
Fredericksburg, December 12-13, 1862.
Brandy station, June 9, 1863.
Aldie, June 19-20, 1863.
Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863.
Shepardstown, July 16, 1863.
Muddy Run, August 5, 1863.
Culpepper C. H., September 13, 1863.
Sulphur Springs, October 12, 1863
Auburn and Bristow, October 14 1863.
New Hope Church, November 27, 1863.
Todd's Tavern, May 6-7, 1864.
Chinchsburg, May 9, 1864.
Yellow Tavern, 11th May, 1864.
Richmond Heights, May 12, 1864.
Harris' Shop, 29th May, 1864.
Coal Harbor, June 1, 1864.
Barker's Mills, June 2, 1864
Trevilian Station, 11th and 12th June, 1864.
White House, June 21, 1864.
St. Mary's Church, June 24, 1864.
Ream's Station, July 12, 1864.
Malvern Hill, July 28, 1864
Hargrave's, August 23, 1864

Forty-fifth Regiment, Colonel Welsh.
James Island, June ——.
South Mountain, September.
Blue Springs, Tenn, October 10, 1863.
Antietam, September 17, 1863
Campbell's Station, Tenn, November 16.
Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.
Siege of Knoxville, Tenn.
Jackson, July 10-11, 1863.

Fifty-third Regiment.
Siege of Yorktown.
Chickahominy.
Allen's Farm, June ——.
Malvern Hill, July 1
Centreville, August 29.
Antietam, — —.
Cha——.
Literally in shreds.

Fifty-eighth Regiment.
Norfolk.
Zuni, Dece
Core Creek.
Cold Harbor.
Petersburg, June 18, 1864.
Sandy Ridge, April.
Gum Swamp, May —
Batcheller's Cre

Eightieth Regiment—Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.
McMinnville, Tennessee May 8, 1863.
Snow Hill, Tennessee, April 2, 1863.
Shelbyville, Tennessee, June 27, 1863.
Chickamauga, Georgia, September 18, 1863.
Sparta, Tennessee, August 17, 1863
Chaplin Hill, South Kentucky, Oct. 8, 1862.
Franklin, Tennessee, December 11, 1862.
Lebanon, Tennessee, May 5, 1862
Nashville, Tennessee, November 5, 1862.
Unionville, Tennessee, May 4, 1863.
Stone River, Tennessee, December 26, 1863.
Rome, Tennessee, January 31, 1863.
Rome, Georgia, October 13, 1864.

Ninety second Regiment (Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry).
Reedyville, Woodbury, Lovejoy Station, Macon, Grisswaldville, Waynesboro, Blackville, Johnson Station, Avoysborough, Bentonville, Raleigh, Morrisville, N. C

The procession will be made up in the following order:—

ADVANCE GUARD.
Mounted Policemen.
Band.
Henry Guards, Captain Spear.
COMMANDING OFFICER AND STAFF.
Mounted Officers not on duty with troops.
Band.
Dismounted Officers not on duty with troops.
Washington Artillery, of Pottsville.
National Light Infantry, of Pottsville.
Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading.
Logan Guards, of Lewistown, and
Allen Infantry, of Allentown.

These being the first troops to pass through Baltimore on their way to Washington, when the capital was supposed to be in danger, at the commencement of the Rebellion in 1861.

Regiments and detachments as follows:—
1. Infantry.
2. Artillery.
3 Cavalry.

MAJOR GENERAL MEADE AND STAFF.
Invalid Officers in Carriages.
Band.
Colors and Color-guards, excepting those which accompany regiments or detachments.
United States Troops in the vicinity of Philadelphia.
United States Marines.
His Excellency GOVERNOR CURTIN and Staff, in Carriages.
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.
1. Females in ambulances.
2. Band.
3. Males on foot.
Chief Engineer of Fire Department and Assistants, with a Delegation from each Company in the City, fully Equipped, as a
GUARD OF HONOR

This guard will consist of two delegates from each of the following companies:—
Empire Hook and Ladder, Franklin Engine Company, Western Engine Company, Good Will Engine Company, Northern Liberties Engine Company, West Philadelphia Engine Company, Washington Engine Company of Frankford, Assistance Engine Company, Humane Hose Company, Resolution Hose Company, Robert Morris Hose Company, Hope Engine Company, Spring Garden Hose Company, Friendship Engine Company, Hand-in-Hand Engine Company, Hope Hose Company, Marion Hose Company, Kensington Hose Company, Washington Engine Company, Northern Liberties Hose Company, Neptune Hose Company, Fame Hose Company, Philadelphia Engine Company, Diligent Hose Company, Humane Engine Company, Shiffler Hose Company, America Engine Company, Pennsylvania Hose Company.

Besides a number of other companies who have not yet reported. The following companies from Harrisburg will also be represented:—Friendship, Hope, Citizen, Washington, Mount Vernon, Paxton, and Good Will.

Chief Engineer Lyle will act as Chief Marshal of the delegation, and will be supported by Mr. William C. Vinyard and Mr. Thomas F. Bleut, as Assistant Marshals. It is expected that the fourteen beautiful ambulances belonging to the various companies will be in the procession, for the purpose of transporting a portion of the deceased soldiers' daughters and widows.

Following these will come the various military organizations, for the assembling and regulating of which the following orders have been issued:—

First Division, General James S. Negley commanding.—Mounted officers and dismounted officers, not on duty with troops; Washington Artillery and National Light Infantry, of Pottsville; Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading; Logan Guards, of Lewistown; and Allen Light Infantry, of Allentown; will form on the south side of Penn Square; mounted officers on the west side, and the remainder on the east side of Broad street.

The companies above named will take the same relative positions in column which they occupied in passing through Baltimore in April, 1861

Second Division—Major-General Robert Patterson—Infantry regiments and detachments, in numerical order, will form on Walnut street, west of Broad street, right on Broad street.

Third Division—Brigadier-General Charles T. Campbell.—Artillery regiments and detachments in numerical order, will form on Spruce street, east of Broad street, right on Broad street.

Fourth Division—Major General D. McM. Gregg.—Cavalry regiments and detachments will form on Spruce street, west of Broad street, right on Broad street.

Carriages for invalid officers will be stationed on Broad street, north of Walnut, west side. They will be preceded by Major-General Meade and staff, and take position, as the column passes, immediately in rear of this division.

Fifth Division—Major-General John W Geary.—Colors and Color Guards, excepting those which accompany regiments or detachments. United States troops and United States marines will form on Pine street, east of Broad street, right on Broad street.

Sixth Division—Major-General S. W. Crawford.—Governor Curtin and staff, and the soldiers' orphans, with a delegation of firemen as a guard of honor, will form on Pine street, west of Broad, right on Broad street.

Seventh Division—Major General John R. Brooke.—Pennsylvania Militia, Military Academies, and Schools and organizations composed of members who served in the field during the late war, will form on Lombard street, west of Broad, right on Broad street.

The procession will form on Broad street, immediately in rear of the Advance Guard, in column in mass, at 9 o'clock, and be prepared to move promptly at 10 o'clock, taking distance by the head of column as soon as the movement begins. Commanding officers of regiments, detachments, and other dismounted bodies, will divide their commands so as to present, as far as practicable, a uniform front of eight files, exclusive of guides. Mounted officers not on duty with troops will march in column of fours.

At 8 o'clock A. M., the hour named for the several divisions to form, a signal gun will be fired at Broad and Market streets. At the hour named for moving into Broad street, two guns will be fired, and at 10 o'clock the battery stationed at the point above named will commence firing half minute guns, when the procession will positively move, whether divisions or detachments are or are not in position.

The route for the parade has been arranged as follows:—Down Arch to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Second; down Second to Walnut, and up Walnut to Independence Square. On arriving at this point the procession will close in mass, and enter the square, when the general commanding, the officers not on duty with troops, Major-General Meade and staff, his Excellency Governor Curtin and staff, and the Soldiers' Orphans, preceded by a band, will take the advance, and, as soon as they are in position on the stand, will be followed by the color-bearers and guards, including those of regiments and detachments.

The remaining bodies will then enter, after which the exercises will be conducted in the following order:—

1. Music—Triumphal March—Mendelssohn—Professor Birgfield's Band.
2. Prayer by Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D.
3. "The Star-spangled Banner," by the Handel and Haydn Musical Society, who have kindly volunteered their services, accompanied by Birgfeld's Band.
4. Presentation of the Colors to Governor Curtin by Major-General George G. Meade.
5. Reply by his Excellency.
6. Music—Hallelujah—Handel—Professor Birgfeld's Band.
7. Thanks to Almighty God for victory and return of peace, by Rev. William R. Gries, late Chaplain in the army.
8. "Old Hundred," by the Handel and Haydn Society.
9. Benediction—Right Rev. Bishop Simpson.
10. Coronation March—Meyerbeer—Professor Birgfeld's Band.

For the comfort and convenience of all who are to participate in the ceremonies within the Square, the most ample arrangements have been made. The staging, which is of a most substantial character, is in the form of an amphitheatre, and is calculated to afford ample sitting room for over five thousand people. In the centre is a large platform for the orators and presiding officials. The reporters' stands are arranged on either side of this platform, the staging in the rear being set apart for the distinguished guests. Access to this will be had by a passage-way leading to the main hall of the State House. On the gravel walk in front of the staging will be erected seats for the orphans of deceased soldiers, and to the rear, extending down the main walk of the Square, the standard-bearers will be congregated. Over and around and about the whole will be the ever-present emblem of our united nationality.

Such is the programme for the day, and that for the evening is not less perfect and interesting. The great feature throughout the city will probably be the illumination of the private residences of our citizens. In this it is possible for every one to join. Uncurtained windows and full heads of gas, or kerosene, or tallow candles, in the absence of any more aristocratic luminaries, are all that is needed. So universal will be this ceremonial that those who do not join in it will, in all likelihood, be set down by their neighbors as belonging to the order of malignants.

Extensive preparations have likewise been made for the illumination of the public buildings, particularly of the different newspaper offices.

In front of the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH there will be displayed the following legend, set off by a galaxy of stars:—"Liberty throughout the Land."

Both fronts of the *Ledger* building will display a long array of stars, and on the Third street front the mottoes, "Peace" and "Union," will blaze forth.

At the *Inquirer* office, the motto, surrounded by numerous stars, will be:—"The Day that gave a nation birth—Fourth of July."

At the office of the *Age* there will be a dazzling star, with "Peace" below and "Union" above, and a star of the lesser magnitude on either side. Surrounding the central device are thirty-six globe jets, and below it twenty-six, while surmounting the whole are the words "The *Age*."

The *Press* likewise displays a large star, with the motto "Union" placed within it. Above, in semicircular form, are thirty-six globe jets, and over all the legend—"Peace Reigns over our United Country."

The offices of the *Evening Bulletin* and the *North American* will be appropriately draped with the national flag.

At the Club House of the Union League, Broad and Sansom streets, there will likewise be an elaborate illumination. Over the entrance are thirteen stars, surmounted by a shield and the motto—"July 4, 1776." Above is the word "Washington," with "Lincoln" to the left and "Geary" to the right. Thirty-six large stars displayed upon the roof complete the arrangement.

Another prominent feature of the evening celebration is the display of fireworks. Every boy will have his crackers and every girl her pin-wheels, as a matter of course; and in addition to this the citizens in many sections of the city have clubbed together for the purchase of more elaborate and expensive fireworks.

The grand exhibition, however, will be the one to be given at the corner of Broad and Market streets, by authority of the City Councils. This promises to be one of the most brilliant pyrotechnic displays ever witnessed in the city, being under the experienced direction of Professor Jackson.

The hour for commencing has been fixed at half-past 8, but the exhibition will probably continue until near midnight. Thus in a blaze of glory will expire "the day we celebrate"—a day that is destined to be a memorable one in the annals of our city.

A Serio-Comedy, with Dillon in the "Cast."

From the Kalamazoo Gazette, June 18.

A fracas of a very boisterous character took place at the Kalamazoo House on Saturday, Mrs Maitland, the Miss Jane Dillon of the wizard McAllister-Maitland troupe, being the principal actress and central figure. A controversy arose concerning a pet squirrel, the witch (female wizard) accusing everybody of stealing said pet, and becoming so hysterically quarrelsome and otherwise disagreeable that Mr. Pickering went to her room to see if he could not modify her wrathful mood. But that sort of thing wouldn't work, and from foaming abuse with her tongue she soon proceeded to lay on to mine host in no tender manner, unceremonly running her delicate digits through his flowing whiskers, scratching his face, going for the capillary growth of his caput, and making things lively for the astonished publican-and, to crown all, her rave outrunning her performances, she seized a well-filled decanter, and hurled it at her landlord at short range. This couche was more than a publican of a sinner could coolly endure, so he seized her miscellaneously and threw her to the floor, sat down upon her, his weight 250 avoirdupois, and called for assistance. And well he might call for help against such a demoniac female. Rage and frenzy are but feeble words to describe her condition. Finally, the clerk of the hotel and Mr. Mait and came up, and Mr Pickering was rescued from his unhappy condition, and the woman locked into the room with her husband. The husband subsequently settled the matter by paying Mr. Pickering $50 damages, his coat having nearly been torn into strings, and the rest of his person having been somewhat wet down and demoralized.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 3 8 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM F. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FLAGS,
FLAGS,
FLAGS.
Smith's Upholstering and Flag Depot,
IS REMOVED FROM SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET TO No. 1328 WALNUT Street, the CHEAPEST FLAG STORE in the city. 6 30 3t*

FOURTH OF JULY—1866.

THE GREAT

FLAG DEPOT
IS AT
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILSON & HUTCHINSON,
6 4 1mrp (Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.)

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE
IN THE CITY TO GET
FLAGS! FLAGS!
FLAGS AND LANTERNS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF, AT
SCHEIBLE'S,
No. 49 South THIRD St.,
(SECOND STORY.) 6 28 1m

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
IMMENSE DISPLAY OF
PLAIN AND COLORED WORKS,
FOR TRADE SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.
PIECES FROM $4·00 TO $100·00 EACH.
ROCKETS,
BENGOLAS,
CRACKERS, ETC.
ATTENTION OF COUNTRY AND CITY TRADE.
No. 138 South DELAWARE Avenue.
6 12 18t STILSON & BOYER.

FIREWORKS!
FIREWORKS!
GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT
For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds.
Suitable for city retail trade and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.
Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.
JOSEPH E. SMILEY,
6 30 No. 23 South FRONT Street.

FIREWORKS FOR THE "FOURTH."
U. S. SIGNAL BENGOLAS,
(A New Article.)
Also, a full assortment of
BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
Entire stock to be sold out between this and the Fourth, with a view to devoting our whole attention to the manufacture and sale of FINE CONFECTIONS.
E. G WHITMAN & CO.,
6 26 3trp No. 318 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic* and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. I. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14 6

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 15w/m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA,
CONQUERED AT LAST.
A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.
NOTHING RISKED BY TRYING IT.
SUFFERERS FOR YEARS NOTICE.
USED INWARDLY.

The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Asthma, was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by
DR. J. P. FITLER,
One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that it infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or cases the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. Incredible as this offer may seem, the proprietor knows full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $1·00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chestnut, where Dr. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

CERTIFICATES.

Among hundreds of Testimonials of its efficacy, the following respectable gentlemen have kindly consented to answer any inquiries respecting the wonderful cures of the Great Rheumatic Remedy which may be required of them:—
Conrad F. Clothier, Esq., No. 23 N. Water street.
William Anspach, Esq., No 25 N. Third street.
Thomas Allen, Esq., Seventh street above Brown.
T. B. F. Dixey, Esq., No. 622 Chesnut street.
George J. Weaver, Esq., No. 1827 Walnut street.
Joseph Stevens, No. 533 Owen street
John Ellison, Franklin and Poplar streets.
George Landell, Esq., No 1705 Green street.
Samuel W. Jacobs, Esq., Arch st. above Sixth.
Michael Weaver, Esq., No 1506 Green street.
Joseph Baker, Esq, 828 N. Fifth street.
W. J. Stillwell, Bridesburg.
Joseph Comly, Frankford
Rev. J. Hallburg, Vicksburg, Miss. [6 27

CHEROKEE CURE,
THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY
YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ.:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
WEAK NERVES, PREMATURE OLD AGE
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE
Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.
Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.
Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.
Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 Walker street, New York.

CHEROKEE REMEDY
Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Stricture of the Urethra, Bronchial Sore Throat, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the
CHEROKEE INJECTION,
does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female, curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in the severe cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.
Price, Remedy, One Bottle $2, three Bottles, $5.
" Injection " " $2, " $5.
The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*," and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have tried to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice to the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 mwf8tp No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, and *permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street above Filbert. 7 23t

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS!
EXCURSION TICKETS
BETWEEN ALL POINTS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD, AND BRANCHES,
WILL BE SOLD
AT REDUCED RATES.
GOOD FROM JULY 2D TO 7TH INCLUSIVE.
JOHN WELCH,
6 29 5trp General Ticket Agent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to Bethlehem, Doylestown, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre, will be issued at reduced rates, from the Ticket Offices, on Third street, above Thompson, and corner Berks and American streets, on the 3d and 4th of July, good to return until the evening of July 5th.
No Excursion Tickets sold on the cars.
6 30 3t ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH Sts.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Reps.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p a

JOB PRINTING, IN COLORS OR PLAIN, neatly and expeditiously done in the EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, third floor. 6 16 1m*